

The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD.

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The Literary Digest

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

ITALY'S DEFEAT IN ABYSSINIA.

THE Italian army operating in Abyssinia has met with a most disastrous reverse, and the Crispi Ministry has been forced to resign in consequence. Many cities of Italy have been scenes of excitement and disorder, and grave apprehensions are expressed in some quarters that Italy's standing among European nations has been seriously imperiled.

The hostilities in Abyssinia have been dragging on for months, the Crispi Ministry having determined to establish a protectorate over King Menelik's domain, and having encountered determined resistance. Twice the Italian arms have met with reverses recently, and General Baratieri was under orders of recall when the engagement just fought was entered upon near Adowah. It is thought that his desire to retrieve himself before his successor (General Baldissera) arrived led him into a reckless assault, from which he emerged with a loss unofficially estimated at 5,000 men, 60 pieces of artillery, and a large number of small-arms.

The press of this country pretty generally regards the whole enterprise in Abyssinia as a foolish exploit inspired by vanity and jingoism.

What Prompted the Expedition?—What motives prompted Prime Minister Crispi to sanction a costly expedition against the Negus of Abyssinia at a time when the finances of Italy were in a lamentable condition, the annual expenditures considerably exceeding the revenue, altho the limit of taxation is thought to have been reached? His primary aim, obviously, was to divert the minds of his countrymen from internal politics by demonstrating that their army, which did not distinguish itself at Custoza, had, since its reorganization and enlargement, become capable of creditable achievements. There is no doubt, also, that he was influenced by the hunger for colonial expansion, with which almost all of the more powerful nations in Europe are infected; and that he was thus impelled to show by the conquest of the salubrious and fruitful highlands of Abyssinia that Italy's share in the partition of Africa was something better than the arid, sun-baked, and pestilential island of Massowah. Moreover, there is reason to believe that, since the capture of Kassala, which commands the

shortest and easiest route to Omdurman, the Mahdist capital, the plan of eventually recovering the Sudan by the combined movements of an Anglo-Egyptian and of an Italian force has been advocated at Cairo, and has even been seriously considered by the British Government. That scheme now seems to have received its death-blow."—*The Sun, New York.*

Italy Can Not Retire Now.—"The Italian military character and system are on trial before the world. If they break down, will Germany and Austria be willing to treat as an equal a partner who can contribute little to the fighting power of the coalition, however abundant her military material may appear to be on paper? Will not France deem Italy a negligible quantity from a military point of view? The supposition that Germany and Austria will require Italy to bid for retention in the alliance is at least reasonable; nor can we doubt what the attitude of France will be. Tho the Italian people do not care about Abyssinia, tho the war is extremely unpopular, the Italian Government must fight until at least it wins a victory, if it would hold its dear-bought and precarious rank among European nations."—*Boston Transcript.*

Origin of the Trouble.—"Italy did not figure in African colonization until 1882, when she bought the bay of Assab on the Abyssinian coast. France tried to interfere by making a European question of the transaction, but failed. Then she tried to make trouble in the new Italian colony, so much so that her consul at Massowah was finally expelled, as later were the French Lazaristes, who were proved to be Abyssinian spies. The Italians subsequently, in their endeavor to extend their colony inland, met with more or less opposition from the natives, but finally succeeded in occupying the country known as Erythrea. Not satisfied with this they invaded the Tigre state to the south, and King Menelik of Abyssinia at last determined to resist further invasion. He collected a large army, well armed with modern cannon and rifles, doubtless sold to him by the French; well drilled by able officers, among them possibly some Russians; and something unusual for anything African, backed up by an excellently organized commissary department. This army he sent into the mountainous section of northern Abyssinia and abided events."—*Utica Herald.*

Are European Nations Aiding Abyssinia?—It hardly needs to be said that the victories of King Menelik, tho due in part to the bravery of his hundred thousand men, owe little to Abyssinian generalship and diplomacy. Russia years ago began her work in Ethiopia with the mission of the Cossack knight-errant, Atchinnoff, and this was followed recently by that of Captain Leontieff, who, with his companions, it may be safely assumed, is with the Abyssinians, and is the brains directing the brilliant work of the Negus and his allied princes. Fearless as the Abyssinians have proven themselves, no one can believe that their victories are the result of the Ethiopian mind."—*The Herald, New York.*

"The newspapers devoted to Crispi have never ceased, among other attacks, to assert that the Abyssinians were armed with muskets and artillery furnished them by France and Russia. This accusation would fall before the friendly sentiments which, according to the cable dispatches, are expressed by the French press toward Italy in her hour of sorrow. But the charges should not have been kept up after the declarations recently published in the Italian papers by some of their correspondents in Abyssinia.

"It was said repeatedly that the troops of Menelik possessed Hotchkiss guns and mitrailleuses, and also muskets of the latest pattern. This is true, but, according to Oreste Corsi, an Italian journalist, these were furnished to the Abyssinians by Italian traders. 'Some countrymen of ours,' he writes from Africa, 'have provided Menelik with arms and ammunition in considerable quantities. They wanted, these renegades, to make of him a friend and protector, in view of ultimate commercial transactions,

and when war was unavoidable between Italy and the Choa they did not hesitate for the infamous greed of gain to furnish to our enemies 60,000 breech-loaders, destined to break open the breasts of our brothers fighting in Africa. These 60,000 guns were purchased in a factory of Liege, Belgium, by two scoundrels born in Italy, and who were treating with Makonnen, the representative of Menelik. The arms were put up at their own warehouse in boxes labeled 'Pratica Makonnen,' and they were sent via Obock to Abyssinia.'

"It is to be hoped that such a revelation, connected with the declaration of the French Government that no guns, mitrailleuses, or ammunition could possibly have been taken from the national armories, will set at rest the accusations launched against the French military authorities, and considerably help the movement which in Italy is waxing stronger toward a friendly *rapprochement* between the kingdom of King Humbert and the Republic of France."—*The Tribune, New York*.

A Lesson to American Jingoists.—"Bankrupt in fame, and on the verge of financial ruin, the condition of Italy should serve as a warning to those statesmen who prefer the deceptive glory of a policy of foreign adventure to the humdrum of home politics. Our Congressmen, of course, are above learning anything from 'abroad.'"—*The Record, Philadelphia*.

"If the Italian disaster serves no other purpose, it is to be hoped it will help to call the attention of modern nations to the results of the military mania which is now disturbing the Christian world."—*The Evening Post, New York*.

"When we contemplate the plight of Italy, brought about by vainglorious politicians and hare-brained jingoists, we can not but congratulate ourselves as Americans upon the traditional foreign policy of the United States, which consists in refraining from intermeddling with what does not concern us, at the same time serving warning that we shall permit no aggression from our neighbors."—*The Ledger, Philadelphia*.

"If, as seems probable, the defeat marks the failure of Italy's scheme of African empire it will have an important effect on America, for the surplus population which the Italian Government wished to deflect to African colonies will set toward America with a still stronger current. Latin America will be greatly benefited by it, but much of it will continue to reach the United States until such time as Italian politicians cease the attempt to conceal misgovernment at home by stirring up trouble abroad."—*The World, New York*.

"It has been stated in the dispatches from Europe that Italy might aid Spain in case of a war between the latter and the United States. This is not probable. Italy for a long time to come will have quite as much as she can do in attending to her own affairs. The present crisis is the gravest the Italians have had to face since the unity of their country was established."—*The American, Baltimore*.

CONGRESS AND THE CUBAN QUESTION.

THE attitude of Congress in favor of the recognition of Cubans as belligerents has been practically determined by the report of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations on Thursday, March 5. That committee reported in favor of concurring with the resolutions substituted for the Senate resolutions by a vote of 263 to 17 in the House. The text of the House resolutions is as follows:

"Resolved, By the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring therein) that in the opinion of Congress a state of public war exists in Cuba, the parties to which are entitled to belligerent rights, and the United States should observe a strict neutrality between the belligerents."

"Resolved, That Congress deploras the destruction of life and property caused by the war now waging in that island, and believing that the only permanent solution of the contest, equally in the interests of Spain, the people of Cuba, and other nations would be in the establishment of a government by the choice of the people of Cuba, it is the sense of Congress that the Government of the United States should use its good offices and friendly influence to that end."

"Resolved, That the United States has not intervened in struggles between any European governments and their colonies on this continent: but from the very close relations between the people of the United States and those of Cuba, in consequence of its proximity and the extent of commerce between the two people, the present war is entailing such losses upon the

people of the United States that Congress is of the opinion that the Government of the United States should be prepared to protect the legitimate interests of our citizens by intervention if necessary."

The difference between these resolutions and the Senate resolutions consists in the substitution of the second and third resolutions above for the recommendation in the Senate resolutions to the effect that the President should use his good offices to secure recognition of the independence of Cuba by the Spanish Government.

Discussion of the Cuban question in the American press covers a wide range of interesting phases. The action of Congress is very generally approved.

The Power of Congress for Peace or War.—"While it has been usual for the law-making department of the Government to leave the Executive a free hand as regards unripe questions of foreign policy, there are very respectable precedents for the other course. It is the duty of Congress watchfully to observe what is done or left undone in these matters by the Executive. It is the right of Congress to interpose with advice, or even still more energetically, if it sees a real and urgent occasion for its interposition. Moreover, Congress must judge for itself whether such an occasion has actually arisen. The President may think that a question is as yet unripe. Congress may think differently. In that case, Congress will, of course, act upon its own opinion. It should be remembered that it is to Congress—and not to the President—that the Constitution has confided the supreme decision between peace and war. It should not be forgotten that the Senate is clothed by the Constitution with executive as well as legislative powers. No treaty can be made, no Ambassador or Minister sent abroad, without its consent. It is not meddling with matters that do not concern it when it turns its attention to any question of foreign policy."—*The Courant, Hartford*.

International and Higher Law.—"In the matter of our national attitude toward Cuba all talk about international law is apart from the purpose. This is an act of sovereignty, and there is no international law that binds our sovereignty."

"It is well to bear this in mind and to emphasize it. International law is a secondary matter. A sovereign nation can obey or disregard it at will, subject only to conscience and consequences. The primary law is the will of the American people. If they want to aid Cuba they can do so in any way and to any extent that seems to them proper, and no international law can restrain them so long as they are ready to take the consequences. If their self-interest, their dignity, their honor, their sense of humanity, or their sympathy with the cause of liberty moves them to any course of action they can do what seems good in their eyes and justify their course with the strong arm against the challenge of any questioner. . . ."

"What Congress has done the people have desired, and they are willing to answer for it. There is a higher law than any international code, and one that is more binding upon the conscience of a free people."—*The World, New York*.

No Cause for Interference.—"Cuba contains 47,278 square miles of territory. Its area is a little less than that of Louisiana and a little greater than that of Mississippi. Its population is about 1,650,000, of whom 65 per cent. are white and 35 per cent. colored. In recent peaceful times Spain obtained an annual revenue of \$25,000,000 from the island, and it will require an addition to that amount of \$15,000,000 a year to pay war expenses if the rebellion is crushed."

"If the insurrection should be successful the Cuban debt on account of Spain necessarily would be repudiated. Legitimate war expenses would be acknowledged and a big loan to set up the new government in business would be contracted. But it might be years before a substantial and responsible government, like that of Mexico, would obtain a sure foothold."

"With Cuba in the possession of a friendly and comparatively weak power like Spain there is no reason why the United States should interfere with its colonial relations. It is, in fact, more of a protection to our coasts than if it was a part of the Union or an independent power. It occupies in regard to Mexico a position similar to that which it occupies in regard to the United States. If there should be any danger that Cuba would pass into the possession of a strong European power the situation would be changed. But as no such danger is now presented the United



"SPARE THE ROD, SPOIL THE CHILD."—Old Proverb.
—The World, New York.



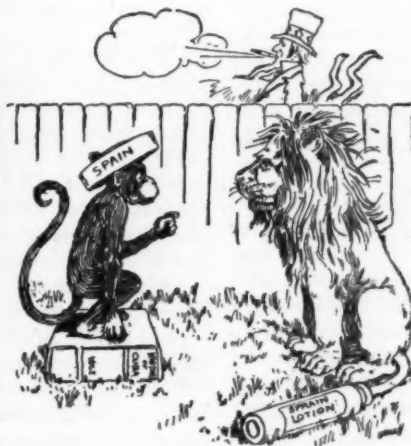
A MAD BULL HAS NO SENSE.
What may occur after we have accorded
Cuba belligerent rights.
—The Sunday News-Tribune, Detroit.



THE LION: "Ha! ha! It's Spain's turn now."
—Cincinnati Post.



JUST TENDERED IN TIME.
—Philadelphia Press.



A DIPLOMATIC CONFERENCE.
The Little One: "I'm thinking of
having some fun with that fellow; how
would you proceed?"
The Big One: "Have a swivel joint
put in your tail."
—Inter Ocean, Chicago.



A TERRIBLE THREAT.
"If things reach the goal which Americans de-
sire, the whole of Spain will rise against the
United States." (Spanish Paper.)
—Detroit Journal.



THE DUCK THAT GROVER SHOULD TRY TO GET.
The people want Cuba, and they want it right away.
—Louisville Commercial.



A FRIEND IN NEED.
Young Canada: "Don't you be afraid, Uncle Sam; if the Don
here is too much for you, why you can count on me."
—Toronto Telegram.

States have no cause for interference, especially at the risk of war."—*The Chronicle, Chicago.*

The Bankruptcy of Spain.—"Credit is absolutely necessary to the conduct of war in Cuba by Spain. The island is 3,000 miles away. In time of peace, even, Cuba does not produce food for its own normal population. In time of war every pound of food for each of 140,000 soldiers has to be bought and transported to the island. The negro troops of the insurrection can live in part on sugar-cane and local products. European troops can not. Their food calls for a daily cash outlay. They can not live on the country, as they might in a more civilized or more northern country. Munitions of war and equipment call for other expenditures nearly as large.

"All told, Spain has now to find about \$1,000,000 a week. Spanish revenue can not supply this. For years the Spanish national budget has shown a deficit. In addition, as in most Latin countries, a large part of local expenditure is paid from the royal treasury. Local police, roads, the religious establishment and other similar outlays are paid in whole or in part by the national Government. An exchequer thus situated has no margin of expenditure. It can not divert its outlay in time of war without deranging the entire machinery of society.

"Spain can do nothing but borrow to meet Cuban war expenditures. Six months ago it managed to sell Cuban five-per-cent. bonds, secured first by Cuban revenues and next by the national indorsement, at 80. These bonds are now below 70, and steadily dropping. European financiers always prefer bonds secured by specific revenues to those resting on the general credit of a nation, but with the United States looming larger and larger in the path of Spain future Cuban revenues become a very shaky security, on which no prudent banker will lend at any price.

"When Spain is unable to borrow money the active prosecution of the war will stop. Hostilities may drag on for some time, but troops can not be fed and maintained at a distance of 3,000 miles without cash, and cash for Spain can only come from bonds, and bonds will not sell when one branch of our Government after another is solemnly voicing the national desire that Cuba must be free."—*The Press, Philadelphia.*

The Right of Search.—"Recognition of belligerency entitles Spain to search our vessels upon the high seas to see whether they are or are not carrying articles that are contraband of war to the Cubans. It is not very clear what vessels she may and what she may not search under international law, but it is very clear that our Government will never concede her the right to search any that are not bound to Cuban ports; and when she searches she does so at her own proper peril. Any citizen may arrest a felon without a warrant, but when a citizen stops another he must be a felon in fact. If it turns out that the party arrested is no felon, the citizens arresting him will be liable to the injured man. And so of Spain. She will arrest our vessels at her own proper peril. If they are violating the laws of war she will be held justified in the arrest. But if they are not violating the laws of war, she will be in the position of the man who arrests the other that turns out to be no felon. This is the view of the case from the standpoint of international law.

"But we have a special treaty with Spain, made in 1795, which regulates now her right to search our vessels. This treaty provides that her ships shall not approach an American ship nearer than within gunshot, and there she shall stop and call upon the American ship to stop. She shall then send out a boat with not more than four persons to examine the cargo of the American ship."—*The Times, Richmond, Va.*

How Shall Cuba be Paid For?—"The question, as *The Scimitar* sees it, in the main amounts to this: Does the United States want Cuba, and if so, shall it pay for the island in reputation, bullets, or dollars? For it were absurd to contend that this country should go bail for the mongrel hordes that are now overrunning and devastating the island in the name of 'liberty.' There are not ten Americans in the hundred who believe the mixed and degenerate races represented in the bands of Gomez and Maceo to be capable of self-government. No man can think so without ignoring the example of Haiti and San Domingo, which are practically a part of the archipelago to which Cuba belongs. In addition to this race barrier, the Cubans have shown by their mode of warfare that they acknowledge no restraints of civilization. They have done more to make Cuba a desert than all the Spanish robbers have done in four hundred years."—*The Evening Scimitar, Memphis, Tenn.*

THE STANFORD CASE AND PACIFIC RAILROADS.

FINAL decision against the Government in a suit to recover about \$15,000,000 from the estate of the late Leland Stanford of California was given by the Supreme Court, March 2. Suit was brought in the California courts for Senator Stanford's proportion, as a stockholder of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, of the alleged liability of the corporation to the United States for bonds advanced to it by the Government. The Supreme Court affirms the decision of two lower courts to the effect that no such liability attached to Senator Stanford either under the acts of Congress relating to the Pacific roads or under California's constitution. The decision is thus summarized in press reports:

"The Justice [Harlan] said that the acts of Congress of 1862, 1864, and 1865 all related to one subject, and must be considered as a whole when their application to that subject is to be learned. The acts of 1862 and 1864 provided for the sale of the railroads and their property in case the corporations failed to pay the bonds, as the full extent of the protection Congress deemed it necessary to make for the repayment of its debts by the companies.

"No one of these acts contains a clause imposing personal liability upon stockholders for the debts of the corporation. Congress should have done so, but failed, and stockholders therefore are not to be held liable. The State laws of California regulating the personal liability of stockholders, said the Justice, could not be held to apply, except upon the theory that Congress intended to require a greater security for the loan to the Central Pacific than for that to the Union Pacific, and there was no evidence in the legislation of any intent to make such discrimination."

The importance of the decision and its relation to probable action by Congress concerning the bonded indebtedness are dwelt upon in the press.

The Question of Liability Under the California Constitution.—"None of the Federal laws assume to render the stockholders personally liable for the corporate debts, and there was no such common-law liability. The California constitution, however, declares that each stockholder of a corporation or joint-stock association shall be 'individually and personally liable for his proportion of all its debts and liabilities.' This constitutional provision was in force when the Central Pacific Railroad Company was incorporated under the laws of the State of California; and the position of the Government in the suit against Mrs. Stanford, as her husband's executrix, has been that, the railroad being a California corporation, its stockholders were subject to the liability imposed by the constitution of California.

"But the constitution of that State also provided that dues from corporations should be secured by such individual liability and other means as might be prescribed by law; and the State Supreme Court had decided that legislation was necessary to give any effect to the mandate of the constitution that stockholders should be personally liable for their proportion of the debts of a corporation. Indeed, it was not clear what the word 'proportion' meant in this provision. The legislature subsequently enacted statutes, under the power thus conferred, which distinctly fixed the character of the liability; but these statutes were not passed until after the Pacific Railroad companies had accepted the benefits of the acts of Congress already mentioned, thereby entering into a contract with the United States which could not be varied or affected by State legislation. Hence all the Federal courts have held, in the Stanford case, that the State laws of California prescribing the liability of stockholders can have no application to the owners of shares in the Central Pacific Railroad Company."—*The Sun, New York.*

A Decision Against Socialistic Demagogues.—"The decision comes at an opportune time. Congress is now considering measures for the adjustment of the Pacific Railroad debts. Two alternatives are presented. One is to effect a settlement upon business principles of a purely business transaction. The other is to exercise sovereign power, and by some sort of unbusiness-like procedure take possession of the roads and initiate the Socialistic policy of Government control and management of railroads. The advocates of the latter course have been howling themselves red in the face over the infamies and crimes of the projectors and builders of the roads, and insisting that they or their heirs and executors should be compelled to pay the principal and interest of the Government loan. That feature of their contention has

now been positively and finally eliminated. What every intelligent person knew before has now been put in the form of a decision of the court of last resort. The claim of the Government upon the Pacific railroads is that of a second mortgage bondholder, differing in no degree from that of any other second mortgage bondholder. Its whole security is named and described in the bond, and it can not fall back upon any provision of the California or any other State constitution to increase it by holding individual stockholders to personal responsibility. That demagog's cry having been silenced, there seems to be no reason why Congress should not settle down to the consideration of the whole question upon its merits."—*The Tribune, New York.*

Too Late to Catch Old Plunderers.—"The heirs of Leland Stanford, by the decision of the United States Supreme Court, secure a reaffirmation of their legal title to the whole of the great estate left by him. But the decision does not and can not establish or confirm the moral title. The Pacific Railroad cases have been investigated, officially and otherwise, time without number; and if one fact connected with the building and looting of those roads has been established to the satisfaction of everybody, it is that the great fortunes accumulated by Stanford and a number of others in the building and management of the Central Pacific were in large part dishonestly acquired, to the defrauding of the United States Government and the other security-holders, and to the lasting cost of the patrons of the road.

"But the time to stop such practises is when they are going on. . . . [Pursuit] fails largely because, had it succeeded only one company of looters would be brought to book, while the Union Pacific looters would have been permitted to go untouched. . . . The chase after the plunderers has been undertaken too late; they are beyond reach and will have to be left, whoever they are, in the enjoyment of their gains. Their former interests in the roads have been as a rule transferred to innocent persons and the rights of these people are entitled to some consideration. The Government's claims can best be enforced and protected by an extension of the debt, and this method will at the same time best conserve other interests in the properties."—*The Republican, Springfield, Mass.*

Such Fraud Should be Prevented.—"The decision seems to be based on the principle that stockholders are not individually liable. If the case were that of a mere stockholder the effect of the decision would be no more than justice. But the marrow of the contention was that the managers of the Central Pacific road removed the assets of that corporation to their individual control which belonged by right to the corporation, and did so for the express purpose of weakening the security on the debt due to the United States Government. It ought to be law, if it is not, that such a fraud on corporate responsibility and public honesty can not be successfully made, and that the diverted resources can be recovered, in whatever hands they are found, just as any other stolen property would be. The result of the suit, however, seems to be that the operation is to be successful, and that the ability of the Government to recover the debt due is restricted to the roadway, which has been systematically reduced to the slightest possible value. This experience ought to be a warning against any more governmental relations with a corporate system in which the successful evasion of debts stands at so high a premium."—*The Dispatch, Pittsburg.*

Officers and Directors Not Liable to the United States.—In consonance with the Supreme Court's view a few of the difficulties under which the Government labors in dealing with the Pacific roads are plainly set forth in the following statement sent by the Court to the House Committee on Pacific Railroads, March 2, in reply to questions submitted:

First Question—Whether the officers and directors of the bonded Pacific railroads incurred any liability to the United States by the unlawful issue of the stock of said companies?

Answer—If the officers and directors of any company knowingly made or permitted any unlawful issue of stock thereof, they became personally liable to the company or to its lawful stockholders, but not to the United States, which was merely creditor. The rights of creditors could not be affected by the improper issue of stock, which merely represents the property of the company, but does not dispose of or encumber it.

Second Question—Whether the said officers and directors incurred any liability to their respective companies, or to the United States, for the profits on contracts made with themselves,

or persons representing them, for the construction of said railroads?

Answer—If officers and directors made contracts with themselves or with persons representing them, to their own profit or the detriment of the company, they became liable to it unless such contracts were knowingly authorized or ratified by a majority of the directors having no interest therein, or by the stockholders, but they did not become liable to the United States.

Third Question—Whether the United States, as a creditor of the said corporation, can maintain actions in their own name against said parties for the enforcement of said liability, if it exist, until all remedies to enforce payment of the debts owing by said companies to the United States have been exhausted?

Answer—It was held in the case of the United States against the Union Pacific Railway Company, known as the "Credit Mobilier" case, that such liability was to the respective companies only. The United States, therefore, could not maintain any action thereon against the guilty parties, but could assert the rights of the company by a proper suit in equity as a creditor, and would not be bound first to exhaust other remedies if a showing were made of probable loss or delay.

Fourth Question—Whether, "if such liability exists, the United States will be barred in any action which might be brought for the enforcement thereof by the statute of limitation which would bar the companies if the actions were brought in their name and behalf? In other words, whether the United States would be entitled to maintain action as creditor of said corporation against its directors and officers, which the corporations themselves could not maintain?

Answer—As the United States would be merely asserting the rights of the companies as assets to be applied to the payment of their creditors, any statute of limitations which would bar the companies would also bar the United States.

Fifth Question—Whether the facts found and stated by the Pacific Railroad Commissioners of 1887 in their report to the President are supported by evidence legally admissible in a court of justice?

Answer—If this question means to ask whether evidence before the Pacific Railroad Commissioners upon which they found the facts stated in their report would be admissible in a suit or action between parties in a court, I answer, generally, that the statements made by any witness would be admissible against him, but not against any other person, and that original documents would be admissible, or copies under the usual rules relating to secondary evidence. With these exceptions, the evidence would not be admissible. I do not understand the question to ask for my opinion whether, if the Commissioners had applied legal rules of evidence, the testimony should have been admitted.

Baltimore and Ohio Receivership.—The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad went into the hands of receivers last week. The immediate cause was the inability of the directors to raise about \$400,000 to pay interest charges due March 1. Ten years ago the stock of the company sold for 200 and it had a (reputed) surplus of \$48,000,000. At the beginning of last year its stock stood at about 60 and at the beginning of this year at about 32, going down to 20 a few days before assignment was made. A banking syndicate to which application was made for a loan put an expert accountant (Mr. Little) at work and on his report refused the loan, thus precipitating the crisis. The result is attributed to years of mismanagement. *The Manufacturers' Record* thus enumerates the causes: "A steady and rapid accumulation of interest-bearing debt far in excess of business, every enterprise costing far more than the estimates, the payment of dividends not earned, the absolute domination of the company by one interest, the utter disregard for years of local business, the craze for through business, a persistent policy which resulted in making enemies rather than friends, discriminations which forced coal and other development operations to other lines and which has made it almost impossible to induce investors to buy coal properties along this road." The same journal predicted two years ago that the property would come into the hands of J. P. Morgan & Co., and become a part of the Southern railway system controlled by that firm. There will then, it thinks, be "a grapple of giants," the Pennsylvania system and the Morgan interests. *Bradstreet's* regrets the unavoidably bad effect upon English investors.

ASKED if he was indifferent to public opinion, Mr. Collis P. Huntington told a Congressional committee the other day that he was satisfied if he commanded the respect of one man, and that man Mr. Collis P. Huntington. This sentiment has a rather familiar sound, but no one has yet succeeded in expressing it more pithily and forcibly than the late William H. Vanderbilt.—*The Journal, Providence, R. I.*

THE silver statesmen appear to be resting on their ores.—*The Herald, Boston.*

THE CHURCH PRESS ON THE SALVATION ARMY DISSENSIONS.

THE difficulties arising in the Salvation Army through the removal of Ballington Booth as the head of the American division, and resulting in the determination on the part of the late Commander and his wife to set up an independent organization, are causing widespread journalistic comment. There is an element in this comment which is noteworthy as going beyond mere partizanship with this or that branch of the Booth family. Thought on the subject has, in some eminent quarters, especially in church papers, taken the shape of criticism of the nepotic institution of the Booth family and of the absolutism by which it reigns. *The Churchman* (Episcopal) thinks that much needless sympathy has been expended upon the American leaders of the Salvation Army, and observes that the difficulties which have recently arisen are evidently a family quarrel, and nothing more. That paper says:

"The Booth family, and the Booth family alone, were considered to be the only persons to whom high authority could be entrusted; and the most peculiar feature of the whole transaction is found in the fact that no serious objection has ever been raised to such a monstrous assumption of authority on the part of one family. It probably finds no parallel in the history of religion, and scarcely one in the history of the world."

The Churchman believes that the Salvation Army has done a vast amount of good among the poorer classes, but questions if this good has not been greatly exaggerated. We extract another paragraph from the same paper:

"We are under the impression that the outside world does not know the real circumstances of the dispute between Mr. William Booth and his son Ballington. But assuming that there are no latent reasons for Mr. and Mrs. Ballington Booth's separation from the Army, other than those of absolute obedience to an absolute authority, it may perhaps be well for them seriously to consider whether the time has not come for them to face the fact that the Salvation Army is, after all, something based upon a monstrous assumption. Mr. William Booth has no more authority to claim the headship of a large religious organization than the Bishop of Rome has to assume the power of a pope. And it is probable that Mr. and Mrs. Ballington Booth, who have succeeded in surrounding themselves with so many true friends in the land of their adoption, have at last discovered that their father has assumed an authority to which he has no moral right, and has established a great autocratic system of religion which is not only entirely at variance with the teachings of Holy Scripture, but is completely out of touch with the spirit and intention of the institutions of a great republic."

The Outlook (Evangelical) says that the public must measure this unhappy controversy not by doubtful information respecting details, but by the official action of the parties, and remarks that that official action leaves no room to question that the fracture which has taken place is due to the endeavor to extend an autocratic organization by autocratic methods over a democratic community. On this point *The Outlook* remarks:

"The division in the Salvation Army is the inevitable result of the attempt to organize and maintain absolutism in a democratic age. The Salvation Army is by the very principles of its order an autocracy. Its commander-in-chief is an absolute despot, tho he may be a consecrated, conscientious, and benevolent despot. In our time, and certainly in our country, such a despotism can be maintained only in case he who possesses the authority exercises such discretion in wielding it as to allow large liberty to depart mental and other subordinate heads. Local self-government is inherent in American institutions. It has in this country modified the Roman Catholic Church, revolutionized the Mormon Church, and affected even the Jesuit Order. The Roman Catholic autocrat and the Jesuit autocrat have been wise enough to perceive the necessity of flexibility in organization, and have allowed it."

The Congregationalist speaks in the highest terms of Mr. and Mrs. Ballington Booth, saying:

"The trouble in the Salvation Army is creditable to its members in this country and a high compliment to the character and work of Commander and Mrs. Ballington Booth. They have been summarily ordered to give up their positions and to leave the United States for another field. This order, under conditions recently imposed, they have now declined to obey, tho they at first accepted the summons without remonstrance, and they have severed their official connection with the Army. They have done a great deal to improve the methods and efficiency of the Army and to win for it the sympathy of the churches. They seem to have aimed to develop its character in consonance with the American religious spirit. It was to be expected that they would gain the enthusiastic devotion of the Army which has been so freely accorded to them."

The Mid-Continent (Presbyterian, St. Louis) thinks that some trouble like this was inevitable from the very constitution of the Army. It says:

"One-man powers always have serious weaknesses. It is in the very Booth monarchy that we have for years foreseen possible future danger in this band of Christian workers, which in spite of crudities and some serious faults in their attitude toward the sacred ceremonies of the Lord's Supper and baptism, have become a sturdy army in the cause of Christ; of especial value in the slums of our great cities, reaching a class and doing a work there the churches thus far have been unable to successfully reach or do."

The Episcopal Recorder (Reformed Episcopal, Philadelphia) is inclined to the belief that Ballington Booth made a mistake in resigning. It says on this point:

"Without attempting to judge of the merits of the case, and while admitting that Mr. and Mrs. Booth have felt wounded and hurt, we yet deplore their hasty action. A resignation should never be tendered hastily or under trial. Self-respect, personal dignity, consistency, and, above all, the well-being of the cause of Christ they have at heart, should absolutely prohibit persistence in such action now."

The Christian Observer (Presbyterian, Louisville) makes this observation:

"Ballington Booth has many friends here, and may have a large following. Of course we all recognize the original error in introducing a monarchical and despotic element into the government of this branch of the church. Out of this grows the rupture."

The Journal and Messenger (Baptist, Cincinnati) says:

"One of the first principles of the Salvation Army, like that of the Jesuits, is obedience. But it is hardly to be supposed that an army of hundreds of thousands, in all parts of the world, can be commanded for a long time by one man, and still held under such sway. General Booth is becoming advanced in years, and his place must soon be filled by another. It may be too early to prophesy what is to come out of the Salvation Army movement."

The Commercial (Buffalo) has another view of the matter to present. It says:

"Ballington Booth has become an American citizen. He wants to live here and bring up his children as Americans. He and his wife have won universal respect and great popularity here. Naturally they shrink from tearing up all these associations by the roots and moving at what some of our exchanges call the 'tyrannical and arbitrary whim' of the General, who is said to be jealous of his son's success and authority. All this is intelligible, but it does not justify Ballington Booth's refusal to obey his orders. If without question he can not do that, he does well to resign. If he and his wife are the unselfish and devoted persons they have been supposed to be they will not listen to the voice of the tempter that comes by them in the form mainly of newspaper suggestions that they start a rival and warring American Salvation Army."

The Advance (Chicago) says, editorially:

"Commander and Mrs. Ballington Booth have announced their purpose to inaugurate a new movement for the purpose of continuing their labors of 'uplifting the un-churched and un-Christian

people of the country.' They see no alternative between this and retiring from public service. They declare that they have no intention to make the movement hostile to the one they have labored so long to upbuild; but from the nature of the case they can not help it. The Booths have thousands of adherents, who not only love them personally but approve their conduct of the Army. Whether such a movement is justified is a question quite apart from that of the justice or injustice of the treatment of Mr. and Mrs. Booth. There is no doubt that Ballington Booth understands American conditions vastly better than the officials at the London headquarters. He has simply followed the common-sense policy of English colonial administration, of adapting himself to conditions, and driving a nail where it will go. It has been well said that if Commander Booth is right, then the Army's policy of unquestioning obedience and abdication of private judgment is wrong, and the consensus of opinion seems to be in favor of the Commander. Even the inflexible Roman Catholic Church has been obliged to adapt its policy to the liberty-loving spirit of America. Whatever one may think of the new movement, one can appreciate the reluctance of Commander and Mrs. Booth to allow the great powers of usefulness which they have shown themselves to possess, to remain in idleness."

The Catholic Mirror, Baltimore, expresses itself as follows:

"The wrangling in the Salvation Army among the 'Generals' and 'Colonels,' male and female, and the various 'orders' and 'manifestoes' from different persons in authority, who appear to have no authority, have excited a good deal of amusement during the past week, and remind one of broad stage burlesque. The whole thing, in fact, with some comic lines and a topical song or two, and a little marching and dancing, would make a capital subject for a piece at one of the minor theaters, and in this spirit the incident has been received by the readers of newspapers. The editors, who like something to enliven their columns in the present universal dulness of politics, have given a good deal of space to the Salvationists, and the public has been let into a knowledge of the workings of the 'Army' more definite than it would, perhaps, have had at a period when there were more serious matters to claim attention.

"We find confirmed what was more casually noticed before that the Salvation Army is chiefly composed of the Booths. 'Gen.' William Booth of England is the head of it, and there are 'Commander' Ballington Booth and 'Commandress' Maud Booth, and 'Col.' Herbert Booth, and the Colonel's wife, Eva Booth, and we do not know how many more of the Booths, to say nothing of the 'Envoy Extraordinary' Nicol, who is some relation of the family. The Booths, however, hold all the high places and the 'General,' apparently, has control of the funds; at least, it is stated that one of the chief sources of the present trouble is the fact that 'the Army in this country was in so prosperous a condition that General Booth desired that it should contribute more than it had been contributing to the needs of the English service.'"

FATHER MARQUETTE'S STATUE AT THE CAPITOL.

A STATUE of the pioneer Jesuit missionary and explorer, Father Jacques Marquette, has been sent from the State of Wisconsin to be placed in the rotunda of the Capitol at Washington. But strenuous objection is being made to its acceptance by the Government. The grounds of opposition are stated in resolutions introduced in the House of Representatives by Congressman Linton, of Michigan. Mr. Linton is said to be the most active A. P. A. member in the House, and has successfully led the opposition to sectarian appropriations in the Indian bill this session. His resolutions regarding the statue of Father Marquette read:

"Whereas, For the first time in the history of the United States there has been placed in the Capitol a statue of a man in the garb of a churchman, said statue being that of a Jesuit priest, named Marquette, who died in or about the year 1675, and who is referred to in the joint resolution as a reason for accepting the statue as 'the faithful missionary;' and

"Whereas, The Revised Statutes of the United States, section 1,814, provides only for 'not exceeding two statues in number, of marble or bronze from each State, of deceased persons who have been citizens thereof, and

illustrious for their distinguished civic or military services, and when so furnished the same shall be placed in the old chamber of the House of Representatives, now known as Statuary Hall, in the Capitol of the United States;' and

"Whereas, The said Marquette never was a citizen of any State nor of the United States, nor performed any civic or military duty therefor; and

"Whereas, The statue representing him is of ecclesiastical character alone, being fashioned in church habiliments and paraphernalia, and otherwise entirely inappropriate for the position occupied in Statuary Hall, thereby being contrary to the intent of the joint resolution which provided for its acceptance; therefore be it

"Resolved, That the placing of said statue in the Capitol is not only without authority, but in direct violation of the law; and be it further

"Resolved, That said statue be removed from the Capitol and returned to its donors."

It is reported that formal ceremonies of unveiling, in which Cardinals Satolli and Gibbons were to take part, have been indefinitely postponed, owing to the feeling that has been aroused concerning the matter.

An Inappropriate Memorial.—"Whether there be A. P. A. animus behind his objection or not, Representative Linton of Michigan certainly succeeds in making out a strong *prima facie* case against the erection of a statue in honor of the Jesuit Marquette in the rotunda of the Capitol at Washington. Linton shows that the law authorizing the placing of statues in the rotunda contemplates thus honoring only persons who had been citizens of one of the States 'and illustrious for their distinguished civic or military services,' and he denies that Marquette was ever a citizen of Wisconsin or any State, or that he performed either civil or military services, distinguished or otherwise, for any State. Linton is substantially right. Marquette was a Jesuit missionary whose title to memory rests on his joint exploration of the Wisconsin and Mississippi rivers with Joliet in 1673. He lived only a year or two in the wilderness which is now Wisconsin, at a mission he had established, and died and was buried in what is now Michigan, near Mackinaw. . . . The rotunda of the Capitol is not the place to celebrate missionary achievements pure and simple, no matter who the missionary may be, or whether he be Protestant or Roman Catholic."—*The Republican, Springfield, Mass.*

The A. P. A. to be Feared More than Rome.—"If, in our memorial halls we draw the line and say no person shall be represented there in marble except those who subscribe to a certain form of religious faith, we destroy the pivotal idea of a memorial hall for the nation which is intended to honor all who have been contributory to the nation's glory, without respect to creed. In the war for the Union, the creed of a man was not mentioned when he came to fight for the Union. Thousands of Marquette's fellow religionists fought for the Union; but the A. P. A. principle would have refused them enlistment in the Union army. This nation does not surrender to the Bishop of Rome because it honors a priest explorer with a place in its memorial hall. It is only because Marquette was contributory to some extent to the opening up of this continent to settlement that he was so honored. That this country is not under the heels of any ecclesiastical system is evident from the action of the House cancelling the subsidies to sectarian religious Indian schools. The A. P. A., however, take this Marquette statue incident as a text to harangue the country on its alleged 'surrender to the Pope and Satolli.' This rabid organization is a good deal more to be feared as a disturbing element than Satolli and his friend the Bishop of Rome. It is a secret combination with a political purpose, and its animadversions are not always directed against the Latin Church."—*The Journal, Minneapolis.*

Religion has Nothing to Do with the Case.—"It is to perpetuate his memory as an explorer that this statue is to be erected. Yet objection is being raised because he was a Catholic priest. What his religion had to do with his eminent success as a pioneer and an explorer is not clear, and it is to the daring explorer and dauntless person that the statue is raised. It is eminently proper that the memory of all the early explorers of the continent be perpetuated, be they English, French, or Spanish, and regardless of their personal beliefs as to religion or anything else. It is their service to history, to science, and to geography that it is designed to honor, and among the men who penetrated the Western wilderness and opened the paths for civilization there is no name more worthy of remembrance than that of Jacques Marquette."—*The News, Denver.*

DEATH OF GOVERNOR GREENHALGE.

THE late governor of Massachusetts, Frederic T. Greenhalge, seems to have been a victim to the growing demands made upon high officials for participation in all sorts of public and semi-public occasions. He had complained but a few days before of the burdens imposed upon him by the ceaseless round of assemblages and festivities.

The journals speak in uniformly high terms of his character and of the administration of his office as governor during the last two years. The *Boston Herald* (Ind.) accredits to him "entire honesty of purpose, a wish to serve the general welfare of the State, and a courage capable of resisting both the pleadings of friends and the threats of enemies when his own judgment dictated a course different from that in which these others would have him move." Reference is made in this, obviously, to his stand in vetoing a bill giving preference to veterans in filling civil offices, and to his outspoken words in opposition to the A. P. A. claims,



GOVERNOR GREENHALGE.

in both of which courses he ran counter to the desires of many in his own (Republican) party. The *Boston Transcript* likens him to Gov. John A. Andrews, and says that "his growth since he had filled the gubernatorial chair of this Commonwealth surpassed all the expectations of those who knew him most intimately." The *Springfield Republican* voices the same thought: "He matured and strengthened in the sight of the people in a way that was refreshing and afforded an object-lesson for our public men and citizenship."

REVOLUTIONARY PAPERS ON THE FLAGLER CASE.

THE case of Miss Flagler, to which we referred in our last issue, has given to the Anarchist and Socialist press in the United States a theme which they are not slow in using. The *Arbeiter Zeitung*, Chicago, says:

"Whenever we declare that 'St. Justitia' has sunk to the position of a marketable prostitute in this country, we are stigmatized as Anarchist agitators by the 'law and order' press. But here is a case in point which has roused even the bourgeois papers. The young daughter of General Flagler meant to shoot the negro boy. As every one is supposed to be equal before the law, the daughter of a general should not be treated differently from any other person intentionally committing murder. But charming Judge Cox has his own private views with regard to equality before the law. He called up the case half an hour before the appointed time—so that the public should not get wind of the matter. Then District Attorney Birney, instead of prosecuting in the case, made a most touching speech in defense of the accused! Sentence: Three hours' imprisonment and \$500 fine. Then the prominent murderer goes off to jail—in the coach of her father, mind you—where she is received by the warden with every mark of respect. She spends the three hours pleasantly in the parlor of the prison matron, and her hardships are softened by the presence of her father and her aunt. Meanwhile the coach waits. When Miss Flagler had 'done her time,' she drove off in the direction of her home. Now that the murderess has undergone her terrible punishment, she is, of course, once more a member of the 'best' society. Such cases are excellent subjects for reflection when we come to study 'equality before the law' in this free country."

The *Volks Zeitung*, New York, notes with pleasure that "Judge Cox seems to feel rather uncomfortable," but regards his excuse that the case was an uncommon one, as rather lame. "He stands before the whole world branded as a liar," says that paper, and it argues as follows to prove that justice has been thwarted in more than one way in this case:

"Is it not a perversion of justice if a judge settles the case of a rich lady at a time at which usually no court is held? The administration of justice must be public; by appointing an unusual time it becomes secret, and favors the accused. And then these lame excuses on the part of the judge! He had been 'informed' that Miss Flagler would become insane if she were forced to pass a single night in prison. It is queer, very queer indeed, that no such mild consideration has ever been shown by a judge in the case of a poor, half-starved woman. When such a one is sentenced, it is always 'so and so many months,' or 'so many years' imprisonment.' 'The law must be fulfilled, even if the end of the world were nigh,' 'A judge must not consider the consequences of his sentence.' That is the way the law is handled in the case of the poor. Miss Flagler's case shows that the rich and powerful are treated with greater consideration."

But it is not only the revolutionary section of our German-American contemporaries that censures Judge Cox. As far as we can judge from our numerous German-American exchanges there is no division of opinion among them. They all regard these proceedings as a gross violation of justice. The *Staats-Zeitung*, New York (Dem.), regards Judge Cox's decision as "a mockery of all established ideas of justice." The *Freie Presse*, Chicago (Rep.), goes a little further and makes comparisons. This paper points out that no country has a perfect administration, and, proceeds as follows:

"Even in our much-blessed Republic, where the representatives, judges, and officials are elected by the all-wise and benign people themselves, affairs are not run in a manner to justify us in describing the United States as the earth's Eldorado. Even the judges are men here—that is, if we go by outward appearances; if we determine their character according to their decisions, we are tempted to regard them as two-legged asses. . . . Worse, however, are the judges who either release influential wrongdoers altogether, or inflict upon them only very slight punishment, while punishing other people according to the full rigor of the law. One of these judges has just inflicted a blow like this upon all honest folk. . . . No doubt the girl regretted her hasty deed and was entitled to gentle punishment, but Cox sentenced her only to three hours' imprisonment and a fine of \$500—which is a perfect satire upon justice. Now compare this sentence with one recently given in Iowa. A saloon-keeper there sold two drinks to a man who could not stand much liquor. The customer tumbled into a river and was drowned, and the saloon-keeper was sentenced to pay \$2,000! Judges should not forget that nothing will more undermine the people's confidence in our institutions than injustice committed in the name of the law."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

WITH two Salvation Armies in the field confirmed sinners will have to take to the woods.—*The Journal*, New York.

MR. QUAY has formally placed himself in the hands of his friends, but at the same time he will reserve the right to boss his friends with his old-time vigor.—*The Times-Herald*, Chicago.

IF the Senate is the upper house how far down is the lower?—*The Tribune*, Knoxville.

THE New Woman will, and under the ruling of Judge Jackson, of Denver, other women must, take off their hats in the theater. It doesn't matter in church.—*The Ledger*, Philadelphia.

IF it should come to a war with England, the Salvation Army would probably be one of the first in the field.—*The Record*, Philadelphia.

THERE was a time when George Washington was doubtless accused of being a jingo.—*The Star*, Washington.

UNDER the Monroe doctrine, if the North Pole has been found, half of it is ours.—*The News*, Dallas, Texas.

THE next thing we know, Huntington won't remember that he owes the Government anything at all.—*The Call*, San Francisco.

THERE is little doubt that the Powers recognize the Abyssinians as belligerents.—*The Times*, Philadelphia.

LETTERS AND ART.

"THE RED BADGE OF COURAGE."

IT is scarcely to the credit of America that this book by one of her younger writers, Mr. Stephen Crane, was first pronounced a work of genius in England, where its success is great and growing. The story has now caught the attention of the American public, and it is said that during the first week in February the publishers were unable to supply the demand.

This story is a monograph of battle, and has nothing whatever to do with domestic scenes or love-affairs. The characters are all men—the scenes all fire and blood, sword and shot, struggle and death, occasionally relieved by slight touches of the rough humor of men in camp and field. Having read the book, one has a sense of having looked at a cyclorama of battle. It is a curiously constructed story. The chief character, *Henry Fleming*, is spoken of almost throughout as "the youth." It is a narrative of the experience of a raw youth in battle, and of the steady screwing of his courage to the point of heroism. *The Atlantic* says of it:

"So vivid is the picture of actual conflict that the reader comes face to face with war. He does not see its pomp, which requires a different perspective, but he feels the sickening horror of slaughter and becomes a part of the moving line of battle. The process of becoming a hero is so naturally unfolded that the reader no more than the hero himself is aware of the transformation from indecision and cowardice to bravery. This picture, so vivid as to produce almost the effect of a personal experience, is not made by any finished excellence of literary workmanship, but by the sheer power of an imaginative description. The style is as rough as it is direct. The sentences never flow; they are shot forth in sharp volleys. But the original power of the book is great enough to set a new fashion in literature."

The Saturday Review, after asserting that Mr. Crane is no artist, goes on to say that he gives us in this book the most vivid, intense, and truly realistic picture of war as it appears to the individual soldier that has ever been put into words. Upon this *The Bookman* remarks:

"This admission would seem to dispose of its negation of Mr. Crane's artistic claims; for Mr. Crane is not, as *The Review* evidently thinks, one who in the book is recalling his own experiences, but a youth who at the close of the Civil War had not yet been born. Hence, when by pure force of imagination and intuitive knowledge of humanity he so realizes the scenes of war as to force them upon the consciousness of others, he is surely justifying beyond question his right to the name of artist.

"Just how his art must be classified is another thing. We wish that some competent person would write a satisfactory analysis of Mr. Crane's color-system. The use that he makes of it is extraordinary, interpreting all things in color as Maupassant interprets them through the sense of smell. He is, in this, more of a symbolist than an impressionist, and has gone far beyond Mr. Hamlin Garland, who was, if we mistake not, his literary master. When one sits down in cold blood afterward and thinks over his color effects—his splotches of crimson and blobs of blue—it becomes rather absurd, tho at the first reading it is wonderfully effective. We are inclined to think that it is not, however,

exactly Turner-esque, but more closely allied to the craft of the scene-painter, which is also art in its way, but does not bear an overclose examination."

To give an idea of the construction of the story we need not follow its sequence. There is no "plot." Places are not even named, not a single locality is designated by name, and except for the occasional mention of "blue" and "gray" the opposing sides could hardly be identified. Such passages as the following illustrate the author's "realistic" touch:

"The shells, which had ceased to trouble the regiment for a time, came swirling again, and exploded in the grass or among the leaves of the trees. They looked to be strange war-flowers bursting into fierce bloom. . . .

"A shell screaming like a storm banshee went over the huddled heads of the reserves. It landed in the grove, and exploding redly flung up the brown earth. There was a little shower of pine needles.

"Bullets began to whistle among the branches and nip at the trees. Twigs and leaves came sailing down. It was as if a thousand axes, wee and invisible, were being wielded. Many of the men were constantly dodging and ducking their heads.

"The lieutenant of the youth's company was shot in the hand. He began to swear so wondrously that a nervous laugh went along the regimental line. The officer's profanity sounded conventional. It relieved the tightened senses of the new men. It was as if he had hit his fingers with a tack-hammer at home.

"He held the wounded member carefully away from his side so that the blood would not drip upon his trousers.

"The captain of the company, tucking his sword under his arm, produced a handkerchief and began to bind with it the lieutenant's

wound. And they disputed as to how the binding should be done.

"The battle-flag in the distance jerked about madly. It seemed to be struggling to free itself from an agony. The billowing smoke was filled with horizontal flashes.

"Men running swiftly emerged from it. They grew in numbers until it was seen that the whole command was fleeing. The flag suddenly sank down as if dying. Its motion as it fell was a gesture of despair.

"Wild yells came from behind the walls of smoke. A sketch in gray and red dissolved into a mob-like body of men who galloped like wild horses."

In the following sketch we see "the youth" in his first fight:

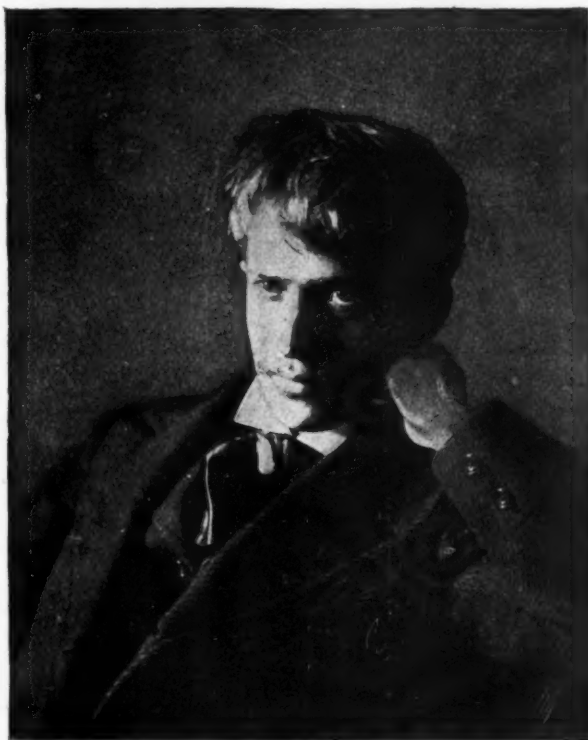
"Here they come! Here they come!" Gunlocks clicked.

"Across the smoke-infested fields came a brown swarm of running men who were giving shrill yells. They came on, stooping and swinging their rifles at all angles. A flag, tilted forward, sped near the front.

"As he caught sight of them the youth was momentarily startled by a thought that perhaps his gun was not loaded. He stood trying to rally his faltering intellect so that he might recollect the moment when he had loaded, but he could not.

"A hatless general pulled his dripping horse to a stand near the colonel of the 304th. He shook his fist in the other's face. 'You've got to hold 'em back!' he shouted, savagely; 'you've got to hold 'em back!'

"In his agitation the colonel began to stammer. 'A-all r-right, General, all right, by Gawd! We-we'll do our—we-we'll d-d-do—do our best, General.' The general made a passionate gesture and galloped away. The colonel, perchance to relieve his feelings, began to scold like a wet parrot. The youth, turning swiftly



STEPHEN CRANE.

(By courtesy of *The Bookman*.)

to make sure that the rear was unmolested, saw the commander regarding his men in a highly resentful manner, as if he regretted above everything his association with them.

"The man at the youth's elbow was mumbling, as if to himself: 'Oh, we're in for it now! oh, we're in for it now!'"

"The captain of the company had been pacing excitedly to and fro in the rear. He coaxed in schoolmistress fashion, as to a congregation of boys with primers. His talk was an endless repetition. 'Reserve your fire, boys—don't shoot till I tell you—save your fire—wait till they get close up—don't be damned fools—'"

"Perspiration streamed down the youth's face, which was soiled like that of a weeping urchin. He frequently, with a nervous movement, wiped his eyes with his coat sleeve. His mouth was still a little ways open.

"He got the one glance at the foe-swarming field in front of him, and instantly ceased to debate the question of his piece being loaded. Before he was ready to begin—before he had announced to himself that he was about to fight—he threw the obedient, well-balanced rifle into position and fired a first wild shot. Directly he was working at his weapon like an automatic affair.

"He suddenly lost concern for himself, and forgot to look at a menacing fate. He became not a man but a member. He felt that something of which he was a part—a regiment, an army, a cause, or a country—was in a crisis. He was welded into a common personality which was dominated by a single desire. For some moments he could not flee no more than a little finger can commit a revolution from a hand."

The youth could not stand the ensuing ordeal, and at a convenient time he fell out of ranks and fled.

"At length he reached a place where the high, arching boughs made a chapel. He softly pushed the green doors aside and entered. Pine needles were a gentle brown carpet. There was a religious half-light.

"Near the threshold he stopped, horror-stricken at the sight of a thing.

"He was being looked at by a dead man who was seated with his back against a column-like tree. The corpse was dressed in a uniform that once had been blue, but was now faded to a melancholy shade of green. The eyes, staring at the youth, had changed to the dull hue to be seen on the side of a dead fish. The mouth was open. Its red had changed to an appalling yellow. Over the gray skin of the face ran little ants. One was trundling some sort of bundle along the upper lip."

We make room for one more extract:

"One of the prisoners was nursing a superficial wound in the foot. He cuddled it, baby-wise, but he looked up from it often to curse with an astonishing utter abandon straight at the noses of his captors. He consigned them to red regions; he called upon the pestilential wrath of strange gods. And with it all he was singularly free from recognition of the finer points of the conduct of prisoners of war. It was as if a clumsy clod had trod upon his toe and he conceived it to be his privilege, his duty, to use deep, resentful oaths.

"Another, who was a boy in years, took his plight with great calmness and apparent good-nature. He conversed with the men in blue, studying their faces with his bright and keen eyes. They spoke of battles and conditions. There was an acute interest in all their faces during this exchange of view-points. It seemed a great satisfaction to hear voices from where all had been darkness and speculation.

"The third captive sat with a morose countenance. He preserved a stoical and cold attitude. To all advances he made one reply without variation, 'Ah, go t' hell!'"

At last the true manhood of the youth dominated him. "He had been to touch the great death, and found that, after all, it was but the great death. He was a man."

MR. CHARLES DICKENS the younger, in his introduction to a new edition of "Bleak House," identifies some of the localities mentioned in the story. Tom-All-Alone's has disappeared, but the present Took's-court, Cursitor-street, was Mr. Snagsby Cook's Court; Chichester Rents, leading from the east side of New-square, Lincoln's Inn, to Chancery-lane, is the court in which Mr. Krook came to such a bad end; and Russell-court, between Catherine-street and Drury-lane, is the thoroughfare whence "a reeking little tunnel of a court" gave access to the iron gate of the "hemmed-in churchyard, pestiferous and obscene," the "beastly scrap of ground," in which the remains of Captain Rawdon received Christian burial.

MAURICE THOMPSON ON THE TURN OF THE LITERARY TIDE.

WITH evidently sincere conviction, Mr. Maurice Thompson proclaims in *The Independent* that at present there are signs of a healthy reaction in literature. He says that the strong interest, suddenly aroused and widespread, in historical, biographical, and purely literary writings indicates more than a mere willingness of the public to get rid of the incubus of pessimistic and filthy novels. He takes it as a sign of farewell to the departing shades of "distinguished but disreputable mixers and venders of so-called realism—venders who for a long time have hidden their foul traffic behind a pretense of teaching a moral lesson." Mr. Thompson says:

"Students of the broadest capacity, and they are necessarily few, have seen from the beginning an early end of what has been called realism, but which is, in fact, pessimism. Gloom and despair, splenetic revolt, impossible social theories, hatred of marriage and the duties and restraints it imposes—these have been the burden of the novelists most in evidence since the decay of that noble romance with which Scott charmed the world.

"The realists are right just so far as realism stands for verisimilitude; but they are wrong in assuming that nothing is credible which is not debasing, nothing artistic which is not discouraging, nothing true to life which is not beastly. The theory that art must delineate and interpret life honestly and without the shadow of distortion, is unquestionably right; but the error comes in when the artist assumes that to be true he must be nasty.

"This assumption of omnimanent and omnipotent evil is an insult to our civilization, and was to be borne no longer than the time required for us to discover its true bearings upon life. We all know that depravity exists, that the illicit battles constantly for recognition and the right to be protected. Evil is the shade and shadow in both life and art; but it is not the whole of life and can never permanently be the whole of art.

"Ignorance has been the gateway through which pessimistic realism has entered into possession of popular regard. On one hand a superficial vision of what science has been disclosing, and on the other hand a narrow and distorted interpretation of what we may call Christian social ethics, have led thousands of good people, all unawares, into the mire of a pseudo-materialism and upon the barren and miasmatic bogs of socialistic speculations. In trying to make a concretion of flinty science sweet and digestible with the treacle of religion, these ill-educated minds have been sadly debilitated."

Mr. Thompson hails it as encouraging when our magazines and literary journals prefer a great man's life, the fiftieth time told, to "a fiction keyed in adultery and depending upon illicit passion for its tone and its imaginative appeal." He continues:

"The gamut of 'Madame Bovary,' 'Anna Karénina,' 'Tess,' and the rest, has been achieved, and has been tipped and pointed with the Sarah Grand performances. The world is righteously weary of having the turns rung, over and over, upon how one man wanted the other man's wife, and so, changing the figure, it receives with evident gusto the boarding-house hash of warmed-up history and biography. The later dish looks clean, to say the least.

"A few rabid romance-haters, whose ambition has been to build up in our country a market for the debilitating and debauching fiction of Russia, France, and Spain, have taken the word truth into blasphemous use. 'Be mercilessly true to life' is their catch-phrase; but with them truth to life always is made to mean truth to all that has ever debased men and women, and all that has ever been a hindrance to virtue. Not one of them has ever deigned to be true to purity, honor, lofty courage, and vigorous human health.

"Another good sign is the public sentiment which forced a distinguished English purveyor of adultery-spiced fiction recently to write a preface to his latest novel and, like Jean Jacques Rousseau in the case of 'La Nouvelle Héloïse,' notify his readers that the story was a bad one, quite unfit for young people to peruse.

"The tide is turning, and it is a high duty of American critics and reviewers to accelerate the change. It would be a great thing to see the twentieth century come in with a renaissance of truth and beauty. Especially welcome would it be to see art

actually adapt itself to the best that there is in our civilization, our aspiration, our destiny.

"All artists are agreed that didactic art is not art; but our pseudo-realists have taught pessimism in every line of their work. They have taught that marriage is a failure, that home is a brothel, that courtship is lewd, that society is an aggregation of criminals. Their lessons have had their hour, and the world appears to be tired of them. At this moment a limitless field is opening to a new, blithe, hearty corps of artists who will be glad to see that life is not all evil, that its currents have exhaustless veins of unworked freshness and sweetness as well as counterdrafts of bitterness and banality."

MARY ANDERSON AS SHE IS TO-DAY.

IT was early in 1889 that the American public saw Mary Anderson for the last time on the stage. The effects of overwork had shown themselves during the latter part of 1888, but the actress did not heed nature's demand for rest, and persisted in fulfilling the professional engagements already made for her. When she reached Washington from Cincinnati in March, 1889, she was a sick woman, but she played her week's engagement at the Capital notwithstanding. Then she journeyed to Baltimore, where she was to appear, but the physician who was called to administer to her ills forbade her from further work and ordered a long rest—absolute respite from physical effort and mental care. This advice her broken health compelled her to accept, and Mary Anderson's career as an actress was ended then and there. Recalling these facts, Mr. Edward W. Bok says, in *The Ladies' Home Journal*:

"She laid aside the scepter as 'Queen of the American Stage,' which she had held unchallenged for several years, and has never since regretted her action nor sought to take up her professional work again. From Baltimore she proceeded directly to Philadelphia to consult Dr. S. Weir Mitchell. That physician readily diagnosed her ailment to be a breaking-down of the nervous forces. She was, in short, the victim of overwork, and was not, as was cruelly reported at the time, and has since been more cruelly repeated, threatened with mental disorder.

"A few weeks later came the announcement that Mary Anderson would never return to the stage. People smiled knowingly and said, 'Oh, she will come back; she can not keep away from the footlights.' Others in her profession had retired and returned, and Mary Anderson would, they thought. But it is seven years now since she made her declaration, and she has kept her word. Nor is it at all likely that she will ever change this decision. Offers, princely in their nature, are repeatedly being made to her, but she turns a deaf ear to them all. Only the past summer overtures came to her from an American manager which insured a big fortune if she would consent to return to the stage for a brief period. There were six figures in the amount stipulated, and the first figure was equal to the total number of numerals in the whole amount. But it had no effect upon her. She turned away from it easily and without an effort. 'No,' she said, 'I am through with the stage.' And that was all."

After relating the incidents of Miss Anderson's marriage, in 1890, to Mr. Antonio de Navarro, in England, and describing their abode, etc., Mr. Bok continues:

"To see and to talk with Mary Anderson as she is to-day brings one no suggestion whatever of the once famous 'Queen of the Stage.' Nothing about her recalls her past triumphs in the histrionic art, unless it be her beauty and her manner. She is now

thirty-seven, in the full flush of perfect, mature womanhood. One not having seen her since she abandoned her professional career will observe that her tall, graceful figure is more rounded, with a slight tendency toward stoutness. Six years have made no changes in the beauty of her features except to ripen and soften them. The girlish fairness has been transformed into a more mature, womanly beauty. Her vivacity of manner—always one of her most delightful characteristics—has not been modified in the slightest degree; the same heartiness of spirit and healthy enthusiasm, so well remembered by those who knew her intimately;

the same wholesomeness of thought; the same merry laugh—as if she laughed because she enjoyed nothing better in the world; the same quickness and readiness of speech; the same animation of the eyes are unchanged unless they be further accentuated, and in their development made more winsome and attractive. But of the actress nothing remains. Her past is her past, and unless one recalls it neither its trials nor triumphs seem to come back to her. And even when the past—her stage career—is brought up, the results are not exactly satisfactory, considered from a conversational standpoint. She recalls her successes, of course; Mary Anderson is not the woman to forget the kindnesses that were showered upon her. But that part of her life is past—to her—and nearly lost sight of. Not a portrait in her surroundings presents or suggests her as an actress. Of all the hundreds of character-photographs taken of her she does not possess a single one. Nor has she a program of one of her performances. The names of the American theaters where she scored even her greatest successes she can recall only with apparent effort. So thoroughly blotted

out are the details of the most important epochs in her stage career that when she was asked, only recently, the date of her last appearance, she replied that it was at the time of the inauguration of President Hayes, twelve years wide of the actual occurrence! Nor does she seem in any way to incline toward refreshing her recollection of the chief incidents of her brilliant dramatic career. She is simply too happy in the living present to pay much heed to the dead past."

CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER ON "STRONG" LITERATURE.

NOTING the fact that in the modern phraseology of criticism certain books, novels, stories, and essays are characterized as "strong," Mr. Charles Dudley Warner, in *Harper's* for March, proceeds to investigate the force and propriety of the term. He finds that it is usually applied to books that treat the sexual relations with offensive frankness, and to those pictures of life by women which shock by their naïve or knowing boldness. After satirizing on these points at some length, Mr. Warner says:

"It has come about that the novels and stories which are to fill our leisure hours and cheer us in this vale of tears have become what is called tragic. It is not easy to define what tragedy is, but the term is applied in modern fiction to scenes and characters that come to ruin from no particular fault of their own—not even when the characters break most of the Ten Commandments, but by an unappeasable fate that dogs and thwarts them. Ugliness and misfortune and suffering unrelieved make a modern tragedy, and there has come an opinion that tragedy of this sort is the highest type of literature. Vulgar or dissolute surroundings, undeserved fate, and a bad end make a satisfactory tragedy. This situation has much of the tragic in it. It is nothing else than tragic to see a rosy-cheeked or a spectacled young woman whose life has been mainly guarded from evil and surrounded by the sunshine of family and social affection, or a young man of consid-



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MARY ANDERSON OF TO-DAY.

[From a photograph taken in London, last summer, for publication in connection with Mrs. de Navarro's articles in *The Ladies' Home Journal*.]

erable culture and considerable promise, whose enjoyment of life is scarcely at all abated by cigarettes and a sceptical philosophy, sit down with an inkstand and a steel pen, and on white paper sketch the blackness of life, the misery of humanity, the wretchedness of a world of damnable complications, of which neither of them can have had more than the slightest experience. No other human being can create such 'strong' and hopeless tragedy as those young candidates for immortality. And it is tragedy of a peculiar kind. Strong as it is, I am sometimes unable to feel its dignity, or its divine or its relentless character. I sometimes feel that matters might turn out differently, even with the approval of the gods, if the young writers had not such an awful sense of their responsibility to make the world more unpleasant than it is."

CENSURE OF PIANO-GYMNASTS.

IT having been suggested by some one that the vogue of the street-piano had raised the standard of piano-playing, so far as swiftness and force are concerned, J. F. R. remarks, in *The Saturday Review*, that really there would seem to be something in the theory, for, ever since the introduction of that most fiendish instrument of torture known to humanity, pianists of highly developed technique have become more and more common, and genuine piano-artists rarer and rarer. Without doubt, observes the writer, on the mechanical side piano-playing is "progressing" enormously, so that the pupil of to-day can do what the master of yesterday was not ashamed to admit he found impracticable; but on the artistic side, far from being any progress, he fears that to-day must hang its head and confess that yesterday had the best of it. In elaboration of this thought he says:

"For tho the mere fireworks player had his chance then, as he has now, he was not ruler of the situation. He had to compete with musicians who could play—with Clementi and with Cramer: nay, it might be with Handel, with Mozart, with Beethoven; and these men influenced the general style of playing, and prevented the fireworks men from utterly degrading it. But the little Beethovens, Mozarts, and Handels of to-day are all composing their grand music-dramas for three days and a fore-evening, and have neither inclination nor time to practise the piano. The mere gymnast lords it, and the whole style of playing is becoming a gymnast's style, unrelieved by the touches that can come only from a master musician. Speed and strength are all the modern pianist seeks after, all the modern audience wishes to find in a pianist. The finest playing of Paderewski, the only player before the public who is at once gymnast and artist, counts for little with the inartistic crowds who gape and applaud when he rattles through a Liszt rhapsody a trifle faster and louder than they have heard it done before; and when a Rosenthal comes upon the scene he is at once declared greater than Paderewski because his playing of that Liszt rhapsody, or of some Brahms variations, is louder and faster. It is absolutely a fact that no true interpretation of the greatest piano works of Beethoven has been heard in London these two years. On the one hand you have modest artistic souls, like Mr. Leonard Borwick, who have too little finger and strength, and on the other gymnasts, the Paderewskis and Rosenthals, who have too much. Mr. Borwick pleases, but his grip grows no stronger: he can not seize you and shake you in the name and with the help of Bach or Beethoven. And the Paderewski and Rosenthal recitals are fast becoming matters to be described in the language of prize-fighting: Rosenthal's because he is a mere pugilist, Paderewski's because he has to compete with a mere pugilist, and because his best artistic work is ignored by the judge—the public. The question no longer is, Who played most divinely? but Who reduced the Erard piano to firewood in the shortest time? Hence, altho I continue to drop into piano-recitals in the desperate hope of some day hearing some genuine piano-playing, that hope has not as yet been fulfilled. We have gymnasts, and we have careful and musicianly players of the piano; but we have no one who can play a Beethoven sonata, a Schumann fantasia, a Chopin Nocturne, so as to win us by the power of the music while we forget that the player has fingers; for even Paderewski at his best in a Chopin piece can not always, perhaps dare not always, refrain from reminding us of his diabolical cleverness."

THE PROBLEM OF THE "YOUNG PERSON" IN LITERATURE.

THE problem of the freedom of literary expression was recently spoken of by *The Dial* as a "vexatious" one. Commenting on this idea, Mr. Hiram M. Stanley, in a letter to *The Dial*, remarks that the vexatiousness of the question lies largely in the fact that it is distinctly a twofold problem: first, as to the scope of literary art; second, as to its dissemination—or, in other words, the problem of the "Young Person." As to the first problem, Mr. Stanley observes that literary art, like all art, was in its origin lyric and hortatory; the love-song proceeded from and excited love, the war-story was the expression of and incitement to war; and, in fact, every representation by early art was avowedly to stimulate the action represented, and so if the action was evil the art also was evil. But he notes that while literary art was primitively excitement and incitement, in our day it has attained a high degree of dramatic and psychological objectivity, and even depicts innocently and artistically the coarsest sexuality, just as Zola deals with the most licentious subjects without allurements, but with complete artistic objectivity. Mr. Stanley says:

"Every fact, then, so general as to be of typical significance, objective art can dignify and glorify. Art sounds all the depths as well as all the heights of life; it treats impartially the lowest animalism and the grossest crime, as well as the loftiest aspiration and the noblest endeavor. The 'Œdipus Tyrannus' of Sophocles, the 'Cenci' of Shelley, the 'La Terre' of Zola, are as truly works of art as the 'Paradiso' of Dante, the 'Imitation' of Thomas à Kempis, or Bunyan's 'Pilgrim's Progress.' Purely artistic appreciation of any of these carries no influence on the actions and life. Objective art is separate from life; it is a life of its own, which stands wholly without the life it feeds on; to it, all is spectacle."

Coming to the second side of the problem, as to whether the dissemination of all literary art should be as universal as its scope, Mr. Stanley expresses the following thoughts:

"It is an obvious fact, and, indeed, a sad one, that art is mostly used for unartistic enjoyment, to stir every passion and emotion but the esthetic. Any one who watches, for instance, the crowds at the theaters, must feel this to be true. And so all art, literary, graphic, musical, as well as dramatic, is continually diverted from its true purpose, and is made to minister to reality rather than ideality. That the art of a novelist is thus swerved is not that artist's fault; that people read 'La Terre' and 'Jude the Obscure' to stimulate their passions rather than their esthetic natures, does not, from one point of view, attach blame to the writers. Still, these novelists may well ask whether they should not respect the weakness of the grand majority to whom their writings may come, or whether other and less dangerous subjects may not give full development to their creativeness. Goethe knew well the universal scope of art, but he did not publish his freest productions, keeping them only for a few appreciative friends. Zola appears to be an honest artist, but his novels, spread broadcast, have sown great corruption. Readers in general are unable to attain the free and calm objective spirit which such art demands; with them, art is the servant of reality; with them, the thought of evil becomes an evil thought. While to most the thought of murder may not be a murderous thought, yet the thought of lust is a lustful thought. It may be a reflection on our civilization, but it is still an undoubted fact, that tho society has got beyond the danger-point as regards such a homicidal novel as Sienkiewicz's 'Fire and Sword,' it yet feels most evil effects from such lustful novels as Zola's 'La Terre.' While we acknowledge that Zolaism, as the art which flinches not at any human animalism and sexualism, has a certain theoretical vindication, yet we must consider its general circulation extremely noxious. It is a bit of stubborn Philistinism to decry real art of any kind, but it is a matter of common-sense to keep art away from those who will only misuse it."

It is rumored that Ouida, after the enforced sale of her beautiful furniture by the authorities of the United Italy which she so hates, has retired to a villa in the environs of Lucca, where she is concentrating all her bitterness against Italians in a novel.

"LA DAME AUX CAMELIAS."

IN calling "La Dame aux Camelias" Dumas' masterpiece, Mr. Henry James (New York *Herald*, February 23) perhaps voices a universal opinion. We quote from Mr. James's lengthy study of the French master a few interesting colloquial paragraphs:

"Written at twenty-five, 'La Dame aux Camelias' remains in its combination of freshness and form, of the feeling of the spring-time of life and the sense of the conditions of the theater, a curious, an astonishing production. The author has had no time to part with his illusions, but he has had all the time to master the most difficult of the arts. Consecrated, as he was, to this mastery, he never afterward showed greater adroitness than he had then done in keeping his knowledge and his *naïveté* from spoiling each other. The play has been blown about the world at a fearful rate, but it has never lost its happy juvenility, a charm that nothing can vulgarize. It is all champagne and tears—fresh perversity, fresh credulity, fresh passion, fresh pain. We have each seen it both well done and ill done, and perhaps more particularly the latter—in strange places, in barbarous tongues, with *Marguerite Gautier* fat and *Armand Duval* old. I remember, years ago, in Boston, a version in which this young lady and this young gentleman were represented as 'engaged'; that, indeed for all I know, may still be the form in which the piece still finds most favor with the Anglo-Saxon public.

"Nothing makes any difference—it carries with it an April air—some tender young man and some coughing young woman have only to speak the lines to give it a great place among the love-stories of the world. I recollect coming out of the Gymnase one night when Mme. Pierson had been the *Marguerite*—this was very long since—and giving myself up, on the Boulevard, to a fine critical sense of what, in such a picture, was flimsy and what was false. Somehow, none the less, my fine critical sense never prevented my embracing the next opportunity to expose it to the same irritation; for I have been (I am happy to think to-day) a playgoer who, whatever else he may have had on his conscience, has never had the neglect of any chance to see this dramatist acted.

"Least of all, within a much shorter period, has it undermined one's kindness to have had occasion to admire, in connection with the piece, such an artist, for instance, as Eleonora Duse. We have seen Mme. Duse this year or two in her tattered translation, with few advantages, with meager accessories, and with one side of the character of the heroine scarcely touched at all—so little indeed that the Italian version joins hands with the American and the relation of *Marguerite* and *Armand* seems to present itself as a question of matrimony. For this interesting actress, however, the most beautiful thing is always the great thing, and her performance—if seen on a fortunate evening—lives in the mind as a sort of vindication of the play. I am not sure, indeed, that it is the very performance Dumas intended, but he lived long enough to have forgotten perhaps what that performance was."

A DARK LITERARY OUTLOOK FOR THIS GENERATION.

REMARKING that the New England school of poets which passed away with Holmes has no successor, *The Minneapolis Times* goes on to say that the same causes which produced that school produced Webster and the great men who succeeded him in the politics of his generation; that if neither in politics nor in literature are the great men of that generation equaled in this, the explanation must be sought in the times rather than in any possible mental defect of the present; that the latent ability is still as great as ever, but the spirit of the times is inadequate to develop it and lift it to divine heights. We quote from the article:

"No man can produce anything great in literature except he is sustained by the sympathy of his time. No great poet has ever done his work by his own unaided genius. All great creative work is simply the adequate expression of the general mind of humanity, and when at any time that mind is unsympathetic and at discord with itself, no creative work can be done.

"It is so in this country now. The New England writers of the

last generation were upheld by an American spirit which has ceased to exist. It may have been provincial, but it was strong, and through its strength they were sustained and fitted for lofty flights.

"Now the whole face of America is changed. We are passing through a great formative period. Our creative faculties have been turned to industrial and inventive achievement or to mere money-getting. Our population, which forty years ago was almost homogeneous, is now widely diversified. Out of all this a new Americanism is being born, whose meaning we do not know, and may not know for a generation or two to come.

"That it will be a humane, generous, and great Americanism who can doubt? Its promise is of achievements in literature, and in all that is high and fine—greater than the world has yet seen. Encouraged by that promise, we may well hope that the greatest poets, the most powerful creative intellects of all time, will be the products of the general mind of the American people. But they can not come in this generation, or in any other that is dominated by the spirit of mere material progress."

NOTES.

IN introducing a lecturer on Browning, Mr. Edmund Gosse recently spoke of his own personal friendship with Browning, and said: "I am bound to tell you that I saw a different Browning from the hero of all the handbooks and 'gospels' which are now in vogue. People are beginning to treat this vehement and honest poet as if he were a sort of Marcus Aurelius and John the Baptist rolled into one. I have just seen a book in which it is proposed that Browning should supersede the Bible, in which it is asserted that a set of his volumes will teach religion better than all the theologies of the world. Well, I did not know that holy monster. Perhaps I was not good enough to know him. But what I saw was an unostentatious, keen, active man of the world, one who never failed to give good practical advice in matters of business and conduct, one who loved his friends, but certainly hated his enemies; a man alive in every eager, passionate nerve of him; a man who loved to discuss people and affairs, and a bit of a gossip, a bit of a partizan too, and not without his humorous prejudices. He was simple to a high degree, simple in his scrupulous dress, his loud happy voice, his insatiable curiosity."

MR. W. EARL HODGSON, who claims to be a friend of the Poet Laureate, says that Mr. Austin, originally a Catholic, is now an Agnostic; "yet he is no more dogmatic about Agnosticism than he ever was about faith, and so supports the church with might and main." Mr. Hodgson also tells *The English Illustrated* that one of Mr. Austin's personal friends is the Queen, who for years has been in the habit of sending him, on appropriate occasions, a photograph of herself, or some other token of remembrance and esteem. Another is the Prime Minister, who, when he goes to Swinford Old Manor, feels that there is an exception to Lord Beaconsfield's rule that a country-house visit is three days of boredom in which a man can only eat and sleep.

THE late Mr. Murray had for many years collected materials for a complete edition of Byron's works in prose and verse. Mr. Murray had in his possession a considerable number of letters to various persons, including those to his father, some of which were not shown to Moore, as well as many documents and papers of interest. He had also acquired Lord Byron's own continuation of "Don Juan" and several other unpublished poems and fragments. With the aid of these materials it is hoped that a final edition of Byron's works may be given to the world at no very distant date.—*The Athenæum*.

THE American (Authors) Copyright League has re-elected President Stedman and Secretary Johnson, and elected Bronson Howard as first and R. R. Bowker as second vice-president, and George P. Lathrop as treasurer, in place of the late Thomas W. Knox, whose death is deplored in a resolution of the Executive Council.



EDITOR (throwing aside manuscript): If I had lived in ancient Babylon, I could have used rejected contributions [bricks] to finish my suburban villa!—*Fliegende Blätter*.

SCIENCE.

SCIENTIFIC TESTS OF HORSELESS CARRIAGES.

THE committee appointed by the Chicago *Times-Herald* to make scientific tests of "motocycles" or "horseless carriages" has now reported, and the results of their investigations appear in the issue of that paper for February 16. The committee, which was headed by Prof. John P. Barrett, chief of the electrical department of the World's Fair, found that the greatest observed speed was 2.015 feet a minute, made by the cycle built by Morris & Salom, Philadelphia, and equipped with the Lunden electric motor. The greatest pull exerted in ordinary operation was 92.1 pounds, by the Mueller-Benz gasolin motor of Detroit. The largest horse-power exerted at the rim of the wheel was 2.50, by the Roger-Benz gasolin motor, entered by Macy of New York, which also developed the greatest total horse-power in the cylinder, namely, 5.18. The cheapest running-machine was the Mueller-Benz, costing only 3.14 cents per horse-power-hour at the rim of the wheel, while one machine ran up to 43.6 cents. The electric motors were in general more costly than the gasolin, tho the average speed was greater. Of the pulling strength of these machines compared with that of a horse the committee speak as follows:

"It is apparent that the heaviest pull exerted, viz., that with the Duryea vehicle, amounted to only 187 pounds as compared to 400 pounds which a single horse could exert. It was not possible in any of the tests made to slip the driving-wheels, so that the traction in all cases was ample, and if a greater driving-power had been available by means of reducing gearing or otherwise it would probably have been possible to obtain a correspondingly high result. In the case of the belt-driven machines of the Benz type, the limit was usually reached when the belts slipped."

Some other interesting points regarding the efficiency and working of the cycles are brought out in the following paragraphs:

"With a type of vehicle such as the Duryea, where the speed of the gas-engine is maintained constant, and the speed regulation is affected by changeable gearing, the economy with variable speed of the vehicle is dependent entirely upon the load carried by the engine. Under some conditions, therefore, it is possible for a motocycle to ascend grades at the same speed as upon a level road and with the same consumption of gasolin. In other words, the loading of the engine may so increase the efficiency that it will enable it to give the increased power without increase in the consumption of gasolin. . . .

"The location of the driving-engine and the method of transmitting the power to the driving-mechanism greatly influences the amount of vibration there is to the vehicle. In the Benz type of vehicle the single-cylinder engine, giving an explosion at every second revolution, is mounted with the cylinder at right angles to the axle of the driving-wheels. The effect is to cause considerable vibration, and unless special means are adopted for counteracting this, it is transmitted to the body of the vehicle, resulting in more or less discomfort to passengers at the time of starting, altho afterward it is not so noticeable. In the Duryea vehicle the two driving-cylinders are parallel to the axle of the driving-wheels and any reactive effect from the cylinders produces a vibration transversely. The vehicle of Messrs. Haynes & Apperson is provided with two cylinders, one on each side of the crank-shaft, and the reactive effect is greatly diminished.

"From the consideration of these questions it would appear necessary to use more than one cylinder to eliminate vibrations, and preferably these cylinders should be arranged upon opposite sides of the driving-shaft in order that the reactive effect may be entirely balanced and the vehicle freed from vibratory effects when the engine is running, tho not propelling the vehicle."

Of the electric vehicles the committee use the following language:

"In considering the electric vehicles it is evident that in using a variable current from the storage-batteries as the discharge rate

is increased beyond the normal, both the life and efficiency of the battery will be diminished. . . . It is perhaps unfair to assume therefore that the efficiency will remain constant. While the mechanical efficiency is higher with a heavy load, the electrical efficiency as a whole may be diminished. The correction necessary for these factors will depend so largely upon particular conditions that no allowance has been made for them. The assumption of seventy-five per cent. efficiency in the batteries will be a fair average for normal conditions. The cost of electrical energy will also vary with the conditions, so that both of these factors must be considered in estimating the cost of operation. The heavy depreciation of the batteries when subjected to excessive discharges will also constitute a charge against cost of operation."

SANITARY CONDITIONS IN MODERN WAR-SHIPS.

THE surgeon-general of the United States Navy, Dr. I. R. Tyron, in an article in *The Sanitarian* (New York, February), entitled "The Relation of Naval Architecture to Proper Sanitation," brings forward some interesting facts that show that the modern iron ship of war is a much more healthful place of abode both for officers and for crew than the old-fashioned wooden vessel. We quote below a few paragraphs that contain some considerations of this nature:

"In comparing the navy of the present with that of the past it may be stated that, from a sanitary point of view, the most important changes are closely associated with the difference in material of construction. Iron rusts and wood decays. The one is purely chemical, while the other is vital. The one is a simple process of oxidation, hastened by moisture and probably by electrical disturbances, but, as a rule, entirely independent of vital influences; the other is usually a complicated change—a variety of death—in which complex molecules formed by plant-life are broken down into simpler compounds through the influence of animal and vegetable parasitic growth. The one is comparable to a slow burning, the other to a putrefaction. A decayed ship is, therefore, much like a dead body, particularly in those parts most subject to bacterial and fungous growth. The difference between the present ship and that of the past, in this connection, is therefore very evident.

"The physical properties of wood and iron also differ in the one being absorbent and full of cracks and crevices for the accumulation of filth, and the other impervious and its pieces capable of a more complete coaptation. These considerations have a very evident and important bearing upon infection, air pollution, cleanliness, and disinfection. Iron is also lighter than wood, strength for strength. This favors increased tonnage, provides more space, and, in lessening the size of beams and knees, furnishes fewer obstructions to the circulation of air. Armor-plating of sides and increased weight of ordnance have also caused greater beam and tonnage, and, with abolition of sail power, have diminished, relatively, the number of men and largely increased the cubic air space per head. But iron and steel have a much greater specific gravity than wood, or water even. While every part of a wooden ship would float, the opposite is true of iron. Consideration of safety at sea and in battle have led to the division of a ship by bulkheads into a number of water-tight compartments, and to the construction of a double bottom. The latter extends across the bilge, and is of course absolutely water-tight when the manhole plates are on. The air between the bottoms is therefore entirely stagnant and the space dry, tho drainage is provided into wells which could be emptied by powerful pumps. The bilge of a modern man-of-war is, therefore, from a sanitary point of view, outside the vessel, as its air is confined and it is shut off from the receipt of any refuse material whatever. Yet now that it has ceased to menace health, no portion of a ship receives greater care and attention, for the question is not one of sanitation, but of preservation of structure—the life of the ship, and not that of the men. Manhole plates are lifted with regularity, air is renewed by portable ventilators, and men are specially employed to crawl through the space and take care of the metal bottom, which seeks to destroy itself by rusting. The old story of the bilge has, however, come to an end, and new conditions have arisen to confront the sanitarian. But with the growth of

knowledge in all parts of the world, the advance in mechanical invention, the rapidly growing insight of medical and surgical minds into the cause of disease, and the more general diffusion of information on matters relating to health, there appears at least a promise of the abolition of the surroundings necessary for the existence of any diseases long considered the curse of the human race."

An object-lesson of the relative healthfulness of wooden and iron vessels is drawn from the case of the wooden man-of-war *Plymouth* as follows:

"Much time was spent in warm climates, and cases of zymotic disease were reported in every month of the year, the most marked occurring in a captain of the hold, who exhibited cramps in the legs, nausea, vomiting, and fever. In a short time the *Plymouth* was recognized as a very unhealthy ship, and in 1878 she became infected with yellow fever. Removal of crew and stores, repeated fumigations, applications of lime, freezing, and paint were resorted to, but on her return to sea from Boston, Mass., in 1879, the disease reappeared without possible reinfection. Then borings and cuttings of scuttle-holes disclosed *cul-de-sacs* bounded by decayed wood, covered with fungous growth and filled with decomposing filth and refuse matter. No amount of cleaning or fumigation could reach such places. Such spaces have existed in all wooden ships since the galleon first appeared, and under certain circumstances the results have been practically the same."

There is, to be sure, another side to the picture; and in some respects the new ships compare unfavorably with the old, for instance in the greater conductivity of the metal sides for heat, and their consequent liability to become unpleasantly hot in warm climates and unpleasantly cold in cold weather, but, on the whole, there can be no doubt that most of the facts adduced by Dr. Tyron favor the iron ship.

THE LIGHT OF THE FUTURE.

WE have had frequent occasion to chronicle recent experiments having in view the production of light without wasteful heat, chiefly by the phosphorescent glow of exhausted vacuum-tubes. The possibility of making such a method of lighting a practical success was first brought forcibly to public attention by Nikola Tesla, and probably many inventors are now hard at work toward this end. Some publicity has been given of late to the results obtained by one of these, D. McFarlan Moore, of Newark, N. J., who calls his invention the "etheric" light. The light is said to be very clear and bright, and good photographs of Mr. Moore's laboratory and its inmates have been taken by its means. Some of these are reproduced in *The Electrical Review* with the following comments:

"The results heretofore obtained when vacuum-tubes have been used as the source of illumination have resulted in comparatively feeble effects, and have failed to give distinct and sharp outlines of the object on which the camera was focused, even with long exposures. What strides have recently been made in this field will be apparent on an inspection of the engraving . . . shown on this page."

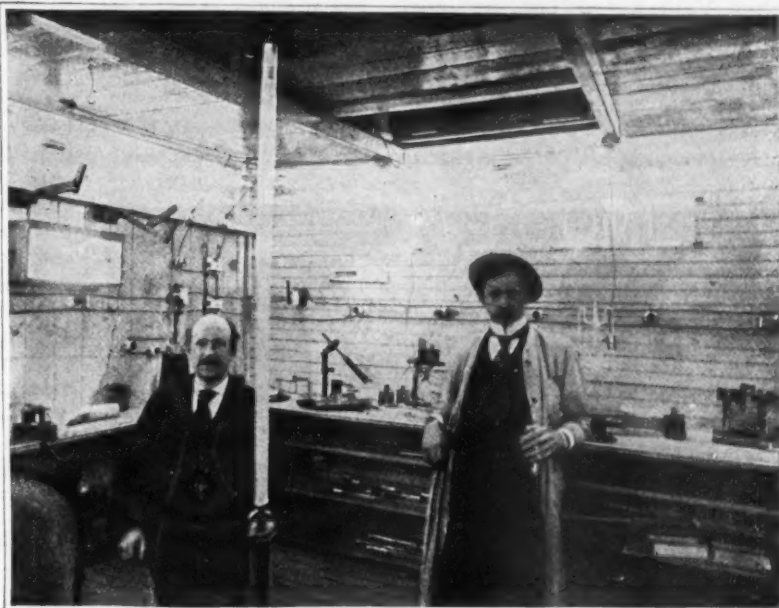
This picture, we are told, was taken by the light from four tubes disposed about the walls of the laboratory, each $9\frac{1}{2}$ feet long by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. To quote further:

"The number of vibrations employed in this instance was 100 per second, and the time of exposure was three minutes."

"In order that our readers may fully understand the means by which these effects were obtained it may be well to recall that the fundamental principle employed in the Moore system of 'etheric' lighting, as the inventor prefers to call it, consists in generating electric waves or vibrations suitable for producing luminous effects by interrupting the flow of electric current through a circuit of induction in a high vacuum, as contradistinguished from a

partial vacuum or one in which the rarefaction has not been carried beyond the point suitable for exhibiting luminous effects. The electric waves or vibrations so generated are made to produce luminous effects by acting upon a receiver containing a rarefied gas.

"In order to produce etheric or phosphorescent light there is



INTERIOR OF DARK ROOM, MOORE LABORATORY, NEWARK, N. J. TAKEN ENTIRELY BY LIGHT OF CORNICE TUBES, SHOWN IN PICTURE.

required a high electromotive force with a short wave length. Heretofore high electromotive forces have been obtained by the utilization of counter electromotive force, due to the breaking of a circuit of high induction; but the degree of the counter electromotive force, or the final voltage obtained, as is well known, depends very largely on the suddenness with which the circuit is disrupted.

"The remarkable clearness of and abundant light shown to be present in the photographs can leave little doubt that vacuum-tube lighting has advanced a long way toward practical application in the art of illumination."

Protection of Apparatus by So-Called Lightning-Arresters.—"In *Cassier's Magazine* (March), A. I. Wurtz explains why a motor or generator is not always saved from damage by lightning, by the "arrester" connected with it, and points out a remedy. He says: "If the insulation of the apparatus be weak or defective, the apparatus is quite as likely to protect the lightning-arrester as the lightning-arrester is to protect the apparatus. If the lightning-arrester is to protect, the insulation must be sound and of a definite strength. And yet even with the best of insulation a lightning-arrester does not always protect. The reason for this is not obvious. That which we see and call a lightning flash is not a simple passage from a cloud to the earth; it is a vibration. The lightning oscillates back and forth. . . . Electric oscillations, or waves, interfere with one another much as water waves do. If a trough of water be raised at one end and then quickly lowered, the water in the trough will quietly surge back and forth. If the end of the trough be raised a second time a new system of surging may be started in such a manner that the two will interfere with each other and cause splashing at certain points where crests of the two systems combine to form higher crests. Calm or smooth surfaces will be noticed at points where a crest of one system has been neutralized by a trough of the other system. In electric wires we have somewhat analogous conditions during thunderstorms; we have what a sailor would call a choppy sea. The calm places and splashing places are very close together, so that (and now we come to the point we are looking for) a lightning arrester, for aught we know, may be connected at a calm place or at a splashing place. If at the former, no discharge will take place at the arrester and the apparatus is liable to become damaged. If at the latter, however, a discharge will take place and the apparatus will be protected. But these splashing places are constantly shifting their positions. How, then, is a lightning-arrester to be properly located? Answer: By connecting such a number of lightning arresters along the line that several of them are likely to be found at splashing places."

RECENT OBSERVATIONS OF THE PLANET VENUS.

ALTHO the planet Mars has been taking up the lion's share of attention, both among astronomers and in the public prints, Venus has not been neglected. The problem in her case is at present to determine the period of her rotation on her axis—the length of her day. It used to be supposed that this was nearly equal to that of our own earth—twenty-four hours—but several years ago, Schiaparelli, the distinguished Milanese astronomer, concluded from his observations that it is more than seven

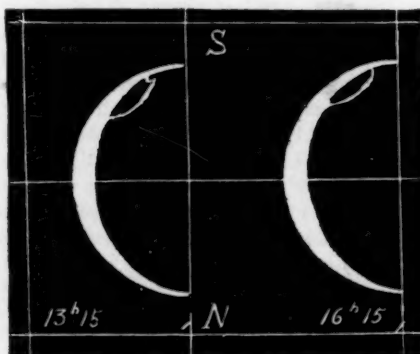


VENUS ON NOVEMBER 28, 1895.

of our months; in short, that it is equal to the planet's year, which is the same as saying that Venus turns always the same face toward the sun as our moon does toward the earth. Astronomers were a little chary in accepting these results, but another Italian astronomer, Tacchini, director of the observatory at the College of Rome, has just confirmed them. We translate from *Cosmos*, Paris, February 8, an account of these recent observations:

"These observations are difficult because, in the first place, of the bright light of the planet. An astronomer accustomed to observe very luminous bodies will not be disturbed by the brightness of Venus, but he who has been pointing his equatorial at nebulae, where the luminosity is very small, will be blinded by the glare of the planet. We must then take account of what may be called the astronomic education of the eye. Again, the dense atmosphere that surrounds Venus is a second obstacle to good observation. The problem is to fix the attention on a sharply defined spot and to follow it during an entire day. Even when the drawings made by two observers are very different, their appreciation of the angular position of a given peculiarity may be completely in agreement.

"This being understood, the conclusion drawn from the observations of Tacchini and his assistant is that the rotation of Venus is extremely slow. It is very probable that this revolution takes place in 224 days, 7 hours, that is, it is equal to the sidereal period of revolution of the planet, as Schiaparelli supposed.



VENUS ON SEPTEMBER 1, 1895.

"We present four pictures of Venus made by Tacchini on November 28, 1895, at different times, the first and last being separated by an interval of 6¼ hours. If the period of rotation of Venus was 24 hours the visual angle would be displaced by 90 degrees during this time, and consequently none of the details visible on the first design would be seen on the last, since they would then be in the obscure part of the planet. An examination of the four pictures will convince the reader of their identity, the slight differences observable being due to the atmosphere of the planet. The great mass of spots seen at 5.45 is still at the same point at 11.00. The planet, then, has not turned appreciably on

its axis during that time; still less has it turned 90 degrees, as the old theory would require.

"We give also two pictures taken on September 1, 1895, at 13.15 and 16.15 [1.15 and 4.15 A.M.]. They show a luminous arc that projects over the obscure part of the planet, the space within this arc being darker than that of the rest of the disk. . . . This arc remained of the same form during several days following. It would be daring to offer any explanation, but its persistence certainly proves that the planet did not turn sensibly during this interval, and nevertheless it should, according to the old theory, have revolved 45 degrees. Tacchini made also another observation that should not be passed over in silence. In the planets with dense atmospheres, that have rapid rotational motion, the dark and light cloud bands are all parallel and perpendicular to the planet's axis of rotation. We have in Jupiter one of the most characteristic examples of this. In Venus, on the contrary, these spots are very unequally distributed, and often lie in the axis of rotation. This tends to prove that this planet has an extremely slow movement of rotation, and adds its force to the direct proofs that have been mentioned. The opinion of Schiaparelli is thus supported."—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

HAVE WE RELATIVES AMONG THE VEGETABLES?

WE are all familiar with the fact that he who accepts the doctrine of evolution must acknowledge the ape as a first cousin, but we do not realize so fully that the same doctrine connects us all with the vegetable world as well, so that the palm, the bean, and the rose are collateral relations as truly as the orangutan and the gorilla, only a few degrees further removed. According to *The Medical News*, this is brought home to us by recent discoveries that have brought to light in many plants digestive processes and products closely analogous to those of the human system. We quote below parts of the article referred to, which is entitled "Digestion in Plants."

"It is natural to have a pretty high opinion of anything that belongs to ourselves. While we have admitted for some time past that some very wonderful processes and things were to be found in the organization of the lower animals and plants, yet we have always had a feeling of conscious pride that the term 'fearfully and wonderfully made' applied with special and unique appropriateness to the mechanism of our own bodies. Our complex and elaborate digestive system, for instance, is a case in point. It was a great blow to our *amour propre* to find that it was duplicated in every detail in the stomachs of our animal cousins, but we still clung to the facts that we had more kinds of digestive ferments than any other species, and that while we might deign to admit kinship with animals in this respect, we were still immeasurably superior to plants of any sort. . . .

"But even this barrier behind which our pride has entrenched itself, must also go down. No less distinguished authorities than Prof. Marshall Ward and Pentland Smith have discovered a vigorous starch-digesting or diastatic process in the grains of the familiar maize and the tubers of the lowly potato. In both cases so soon as the bud or shoot begins to develop it secretes a ferment that attacks the starch of the mass and changes it into sugar for absorption by its growing cells. It is this conversion and rapid absorption of the starch that cause the familiar shrinking and shriveling of potatoes that have sprouted in the cellar. Thus it seems clear that we shall have to 'acknowledge the corn' as one of our relatives.

"But worse is to follow. Not only can this wretched cereal do with ease what our salivary glands and pancreas strain themselves red in the face over, but it also performs another feat that our elaborate human digestive apparatus is utterly incapable of, and that is, dissolve or 'peptonize' cellulose or woody fiber. The starch needed by the shoot for conversion is enclosed in cells with firm walls of cellulose, and these must be eaten through before it can be acted upon by the diastatic ferment. Accordingly another ferment is secreted that dissolves cellulose as our pepsin does proteids.

"Of the helplessness of our own ferment in the presence of cellulose we have all had personal and painful demonstration in the extraordinary vagaries indulged in by the festive cucumber and

the frugal raw turnip when introduced into our unsuspecting and defenseless interior.

"In fact, the peptonizing power of the vegetable ferment is so much greater than that of the animal that, as we see daily, the papayotin of the pineapple, the pawpaw, and other fruits are rapidly becoming commercial rivals of the porcine product.

"Certain other plants display even more strikingly human characteristics in that they have actually become meat-eaters and meat-digesters. It has long been known that a large family of flowering plants, of which the 'Sundew' and 'Venus's Flytrap' are familiar examples, secreted upon the surfaces of their leaves a thick, sticky juice, which in the former simply entangles insects, and the latter attracts and holds them till they can be actually seized by the halves of the leaf closing upon them trap-fashion. Whether these were utilized in the nutrition of the plant was, however, an open question until quite recently, when a series of analyses of this viscid secretion was made, and it was found to contain both a peptic ferment and an acid, which together rapidly dissolved all the soft tissues of the insects, leaving only the wings and hard cuticular casing of the body and limbs. And what makes the resemblance to our own gastric processes most striking is that neither the acid nor the ferment is present in any quantity in the resting condition of the leaf, but both are poured out as soon as nitrogenous matter is placed upon the surface.

"Truly our pedigree is of wonderful length, and we must regard ourselves not only as 'magnificent animals,' but as superb vegetables. If our physiologic processes are so strikingly similar, what a flood of light may vegetable pathology be expected to throw upon our disease-processes!"

Electrical Effects of Sprays.—A correspondent,* says *Appleton's Popular Science Monthly*, writing to us concerning the effect of various atmospheric conditions on health and bodily vigor, cites his own experience in a fire-brigade as having led him to believe that deficiency of ozone and other unfavorable conditions and the effect of atmospheric impurities may be alleviated by inhalation through a spray of cold water. A method of ventilation of railroad cars which was very comfortable to passengers riding in cars so treated, but has been disused, depended upon the application of this principle. Its value is further confirmed by what Prince Krapotkin has said in one of his recent articles on current science concerning the theory of the development of electricity by spattering water. A few years ago Herr Lenard undertook a series of observations in Switzerland on the electrical effect of waterfalls. It appeared that even small cataracts, only a few feet high, send into the air considerable charges of electricity, provided they bring down a large amount of rapidly dashing water. The smallest jets of water that drip on the rock sides, and even roaring streamlets, have the same effect. He suggested that the chief cause of electrification is the tearing asunder of the drops of water as they fall on the wet surfaces at the bottom of the waterfall. The experiments on which these views are founded accord with the demonstration by Lord Kelvin and Messrs. Maclean and Goto that air, even absolutely dust-free, can be electrified by a jet of water. This source of electrification is further shown to be by no means insignificant, and the amount of electricity sent into the air in this way is immense. The importance of these facts in the economy of nature, says Prince Krapotkin, is self-evident. *The supply of electricity in the air is continually renewed. The waterfalls in the valleys, the splashing of the waves on the shores of lakes and rivers, and the splash of drops of rain on the ground send masses of negative electricity into the air; even the watering of our streets and of our plants in the orchards has the same effect on a limited scale. On the other side, the waves of the sea, as they break against the rocks and fall back in millions of droplets upon the beach, supply the air with masses of positive electricity the amount of which rapidly increases after each storm. And when we stand on a sea-beach we not only inhale pure ozonized or iodized air; we are, so to say, surrounded by an electrified atmosphere, which, as already remarked by Humboldt and often confirmed since, must have a stimulating effect upon our nervous activity as well as upon the circulation of sap in plants."

The Intoxicating Principle in Alcoholic Beverages.—At a recent meeting of the Academy of Medicine, according to the Paris correspondent of *The British Medical Journal*,

M. Daremberg stated that pure alcohol at 10° is less toxic than impure alcohol, such as brandy, and above all old brandy made from wine at 10°. Brandy made from wine at 10° is less toxic than wine at 10°. Brandy is in fact wine purified. "The intoxicating element in wine is not present in the part distilled, but in the residue. Red wine is more intoxicating than white wine; the latter is produced by the fermentation of the juice of grapes, whereas the red wine is the product of the fermentation of the juice, skin, and pips of grapes. It is the bitartrate of potassium which constitutes the special intoxicating principle of red wine. French beer contains five per cent. of alcohol; fifty cubic centimeters injected into the veins of a rabbit produced no result. The different varieties of cider, on the other hand, were generally very intoxicating. M. Daremberg injected alcohol into the veins of rabbits rendered tuberculous three days previously. Alcohol chemically pure did no harm, but brandy and wine killed them rapidly. The wisdom of giving alcohol to tuberculous patients is therefore doubtful. The toxic quality of alcoholic drinks is not thoroughly evident when there is neither kidney nor liver trouble. Healthy subjects easily eliminate these toxic substances, which under certain circumstances may even be valuable as occasional stimulants."

Military Kites.—"The experiments of Lieut. B. Baden Powell with military kites," says E. R. Chadbourne in *The Observer*, Portland, Conn., February, "have been sufficiently encouraging to give interest to the curious suggestion in aerial navigation made by him to the British Association for the Advancement of Science. He pointed out that the wind is nearly always stronger at an elevation than near the earth, often blowing at 1,000 yards with three times its velocity just above ground. He proposes to take advantage of this difference by connecting two kites by a long line and sending them up to different heights, the weight carried being attached to the line near the lower kite. The lower kite would thus supply a retarding medium to the upper, the effect being the same in principle as if the upper kite were held to the earth by a string and the lower kite were towed through the air by a boy running with a string in his hand. Both kites would be kept flying, altho not held to the earth by a string in the usual way, and it is quite possible that they might be navigated considerably out of the wind's course."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

A RECENT invention supplies a need for the better operation of trolley lines. By it the conductor of any car can put himself in communication with headquarters or with the power-station in case of a breakdown or other emergency. The device, we are told, "consists merely of an ordinary No. 10 iron wire strung along the poles over the entire system, starting from and returning to the power-house. Connected with this wire and at convenient distances apart are little water-tight switch-boxes fastened on the poles. Each car is provided with a small portable combination receiver and transmitter, connected by a short cord to a contact-plug. In the event of accident, the conductor can cut into the nearest switch-box, press the key in the handle, and communicate immediately with headquarters. The few batteries necessary for the working of the line are located at the power-house, and the whole outfit to be carried may be put into a coat-pocket."

STRENGTHENING IRON PIPES.—"The plan of winding steam-pipes over eight inches in diameter with three-sixteenths inch wire copper, thus nearly doubling the bursting pressure, is pronounced by competent judges to be an important change in engineering practise" says *The Railway Review*. "Further, that the thickness of sheet copper forming the pipe may be reduced to the minimum, and at the same time insuring the full advantage of wire winding, an improved system of manufacturing steam-pipes has been devised, described as consisting in simply using copper of the thinnest possible gage to form the interior or core of the pipe, while the body proper is composed of steel wire wound closely around the core, the interstices being filled in solid with copper by electro-deposition. Increased strength comes from wire-winding."

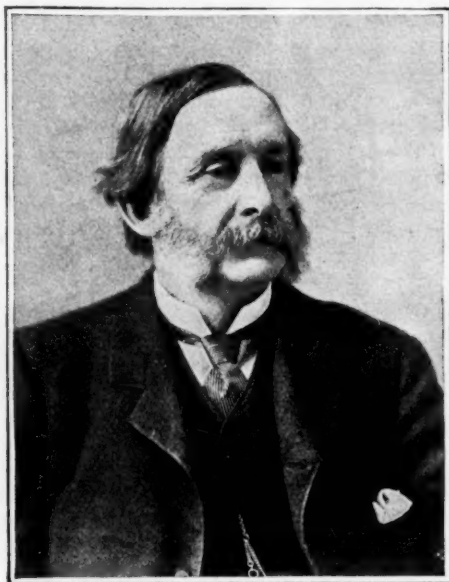
"IN notes presented before the Paris Academy of Sciences, on January 27 and February 3," says *Science*, "M. Gustave Le Bon claimed that he had demonstrated by photographic effects that ordinary sunlight and lamp-light are transmitted through opaque bodies, and states that the body might be a sheet of copper 0.8 millimeter [$\frac{1}{30}$ inch] in thickness. His experiments have, however, been questioned by M. Niewenglowski, who states that he has obtained the same effect in complete darkness, and attributes them to luminous energy stored up in the plates."

"A GREAT nebula," says *Popular Science Monthly*, "has been discovered by Professor Barnard in the constellation Scorpio, including Antares and a region extending two or three degrees southward. It is described as vast and magnificent, intricate in shape, and gathered in cloudlike forms. Professor Barnard pronounces it one of the finest nebulae in the sky, and says that, as it involves so many of the bright stars of the region, it would imply that they are essentially at the same distance from us."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

A PEEP INTO ROMAN CATHOLICISM BY COL. T. W. HIGGINSON.

THE clown in "Twelfth Night" tells Viola that he lives by the church, and adds, by way of explanation, that he lives at his house, and his house doth stand by the church. Rehearsing this witticism, Col. Thomas Wentworth Higginson, writing



THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON.

for *The Outlook*, says that he himself has a similar juxtaposition, which he finds in many ways agreeable. He then gives us a glimpse of the panorama of a Roman Catholic parish-priest hood, from an over-the-fence point of view. The regular church-work he could not watch, for the church lies on the other side of the priest's house, but he remembers that good Father — once said to him wearily that he knew confession to be a divinely

ordained ordinance, for no mere man would have put upon his fellow men anything so hard. After this it did not trouble Colonel Higginson at all, but was only gratifying, when he used to hear often, on Sunday noon, the click of the billiard-balls through Father —'s open window after his wearisome two masses. Colonel Higginson says it is impossible for him to think of his neighbors except as men whom he respects with his whole heart. "And yet," says he—

"it sometimes comes across the mind, after a chat with one of them, that our whole mental attitude is so utterly remote, the one from the other, that it almost seems a wonder that we should meet on the same planet, to say nothing of the same street. What two beings can be further apart, one asks, than a human soul which glories in being absolutely subject to an external authority, and one which can not see either the need or the possibility of such an appeal? It is not possible to have an authority outside of one's own private judgment, for what can select or accept that authority save that private judgment? How can your mental faculties possibly set up for you a tribunal which shall override themselves? They can no more do it than a stream can rise higher than its source; no more than you can build your house downward from the chimney-top; no more than you can raise yourself from the ground by tugging at your own garments. So long as you are resting on your own faculties, you must rest on them, and to imagine that you can substitute something—as an infallible church or even an infallible book does not really help you in the least, because the same reason and conscience which put it there can at any moment take it away or disregard it. Disguise it as you please, you are trusting your own powers at last, because you have nothing else to trust to; just as, no matter how thoroughly you have put yourself into a physician's hands, nothing can take from you the right or the power to disregard his prescriptions or substitute those of some other physician."

Many of the current objections to the Roman Catholic Church seem to Colonel Higginson to be trivial or untenable. He thinks it is not easy to show that this church does not produce as good saints, or poets, or scientists, as any other body, or that it pro-

duces more criminals when we compare, class for class, the same social grade. He continues:

"Of course poverty is responsible for a great many sins, and for a still larger proportion of convictions in court, were it only for the want of bondsmen or paid counsel. Therefore the church which has most of the poor will naturally have the most criminals. I used to think, as many do, that the Roman Catholic Church, with all its merits, produced people less truth-telling than were elsewhere found; but was rather taken aback by the remark of a young Irish girl, one of two sisters whom I had seen go through college with the greatest credit and teach Greek to their priests afterward. I had said something on the subject to her, she being a thoroughly candid and ingenuous soul. 'Do you really mean,' she said, 'that you put a little less faith in people's words for their being Catholics?' 'Yes,' I said, 'I fear I do.' 'It is very strange,' she thoughtfully replied; 'that is just the way my sister and I feel about Protestants.' It reminded me of De Goncourt's saying, 'After all, every political discussion comes back to this: I am better than you' (*Je suis meilleur que vous*). It is much the same with the comparison of religions."

For himself, Colonel Higginson says that he could never be led to become a Roman Catholic, as many are led, by the dignity and beauty of the ritual, because even that appears to him tame and dull compared with the impressiveness of the Greek Church, even as one may see it in Paris, with its stately, melodious, black-bearded priests, its pewless churches, and the utter absorption of its kneeling congregations. He closes by saying:

"There are, however, many points of view in which the Roman Catholic Church is very attractive. But every church claiming infallibility, whether for a pope or for a book, is hampered by this fatal logical defect—this 'vicious circle,' as the logicians say—that it has to employ reason and conscience to set up the very authority which is to override reason and conscience. We all depend upon our private judgment at last, because we have nothing else to depend upon. To claim anything else is to practise an unconscious juggling with our own minds. I invariably find that the ablest of the younger converts from the Roman Catholic Church—who are numerous, as are the converts in the other direction—give this as the essential ground of their change. And I also find that the very able Roman Catholic newspaper which I read every week, while prompt to answer—and usually with success—all the superficial arguments against the church, keeps absolutely silent as to this vital and final obstacle."

Bodily Attitude in Prayer.—Recalling the tradition that the Apostle James spent so much time on his knees that the skin became calloused almost like a bone, *The Christian Advocate* says: "While kneeling is undoubtedly one of the best positions for devotion, whether it be a minister or St. James who stays on his knees until physical changes inimical to health are produced, he performs a work of supererogation. While few spend enough time on their knees in prayer, kneeling has no preeminence over any other attitude. When Solomon dedicated the temple he 'stood before the altar of the Lord in the presence of all the congregation,' spread forth his hands, and prayed. When Moses heard the call of God and made haste, he bowed his head and worshiped. When David called on the congregation, they 'bowed down their heads,' and worshiped the Lord and the king.' On another occasion David came and stood before the Lord and said: 'Who am I, O Lord God, and what is mine house?' But David also said: 'Come, let us worship and bow down: let us kneel before the Lord our Maker.' Also when Jehoshaphat bowed his head with his face to the ground, then all Judah and the inhabitants of Jerusalem fell before the Lord and worshiped Him. Thus a man who wishes to pray may take his choice of every possible attitude. He may stand, sit, bow, kneel, or prostrate himself at full length upon his bed, the ground, or the floor. But whichever attitude he chooses, it must be to him the best expression at the time of his actual state of feeling. If he selects one method to the destruction of his health and the diminution of the capacity to labor, it is an act 'not in any honor to the satisfying of the flesh,' but a species of 'will worship' or 'voluntary humility,' and he must take the consequences."

GLADSTONE ON THE FUTURE LIFE.

"DESTINIES depend upon character," says Mr. Gladstone in one of the most striking parts of his chapter on "The Future Life and the Condition of Man Therein" (*North American Review*, March). At one place, quoting the words of John (v., 28, 29), "Marvel not at this; for the hour is coming in the which all that are in the graves shall hear his voice and shall come forth, they that have done good unto the resurrection of life, and they that have done evil unto the resurrection of damnation," he remarks:

"Large, in proportion to the small volume of his recorded instructions, was the eschatological teaching of our Lord, but it all went straight to the most central and the simplest truths—His mission to draw all men unto Him; the beatitude of those consenting to be drawn, in being one with the Father and the Son; for those who refuse, a state of darkness, exclusion, weeping and gnashing of teeth, a scene of misery and affliction, on which the curtain of the Gospel drops. That curtain is never lifted: and all that is behind it would seem to be withheld from us and reserved for the counsels of the Most High."

Further on he reasons as follows:

"The sceptical mind may frame questions as it will: Death sternly refuses to give it any satisfaction. The love of money may heap around us mountains of gold; all this is but to lower the ratio of that which a man is, to that which he possesses. The fever of self-indulgence may multiply our enjoyments; but each new enjoyment is, for the common run of men, a new want, and each new want is a new link in the chain of moral servitude, a new deduction from our high prerogative of freedom. Schemes of negation may each for a while fret and fume upon the stage of human affairs. It is Death, the great auditor of accounts, that reduces them, one and all, to their natural and small dimensions. The present is louder than ever in its imperious demands; but injured nature takes it upon her to reply that the present is the life of animals, and the future is the life of man. In the development of luxury, we are immeasurably ahead of the ancient Greek, and we might have been proportionably more successful in shutting off the questionings of the soul respecting that which is to come, had not a new voice sounded forth in the world to proclaim the word Resurrection; since which it has become impossible, by any process within our resources, to stifle the longings of the human spirit to obtain the command of some instrument for measuring the future which expands before it.

"I suppose it to be an acknowledged fact that for the Apostles, and for the first following teachers of Christianity, the doctrine of the Resurrection lay at the very threshold of the Gospel. It was a salient proof, of matchless force for the new scheme that, whereas the great enemy to be destroyed, according to the ancient promise, was Death, Death was at once and visibly destroyed by the Resurrection. Moreover, it was the road toward the solution of that cloud of mysterious problems which lay spread all round the idea of our own future life. It might have been imagined, then, that as the Resurrection was the first word of the Gospel, the handling of these mysteries would be the next. But no. The teaching which at once traveled so far into the darkness before us as the Resurrection, forthwith traveled back from it. It came back, in due order, from the Resurrection which lay on the farther side of the grave, to the resurrection which lies on the hither side. Under the Christian system, destinies depend upon character; and it is the character which has to be formed here which will shape the destinies that are to be undergone hereafter. It might almost be said without levity that the early Christians set about the work of character, and left destiny to take care of itself."

ACCORDING to a reliable authority there are 1,403,559 negro Baptists in the Southern States: "The number of negro Methodists is 1,100,638, or about 213,000 less than the aggregate of colored Baptists. The Methodists are divided into more branches than the Baptists, those having the Episcopal system embracing the great majority of church members."

THE latest memorial movement started in England is one to present the venerable Baptist patriarch of Lichillyful, Wales, with a testimonial. The Rev. Robert Jones is one of the oldest Baptist ministers of Wales. He is one of the "characters" of the Welsh pulpit, and his name is a household word throughout Wales.

LABOUCHERE BEGINS AN ECCLESIASTICAL PILLORY.

FOR several years Mr. Labouchere has maintained in his paper, *Truth*, week by week, a department which he calls his "Legal Pillory." In it he holds up to scorn and contempt those of the great body of unpaid English magistrates who fail in one direction or the other to make the punishment fit the crime. The *New York Sun's* London correspondent says that the result has been that the average justice of the peace stands in wholesome dread of Mr. Labouchere's notice. This correspondent goes on to say:

"More recently Mr. Labouchere has undertaken to deal in similar fashion with those among the official representatives of the Church of England who in various outrageous ways succeed in disgracing their clerical offices and in bringing the church itself under derision and disdain. The record of meanness, bigotry, cruelty, and intolerance printed week by week is appalling and revolting. Probably Mr. Labouchere would say that his object in exposing the weaknesses and offenses of many of the clergy of the church of the state was more to cure the abuses specified than to arouse a general popular revolt against religion and the Established Church. Something in the nature of the latter effect, however, is being produced, and, as Mr. Labouchere is a strong advocate of disestablishment, he probably does not regret the general influence of his crusade. Almost any unprejudiced observer will grant that Mr. Labouchere's attack is amply justified. The clergy of the Church of England are inferior as a class to the members of any other profession in England. The men of brains among them are far fewer in number, proportionately, to the men of brains in the pulpit of the United States, or the men of brains in the non-conformist churches of this country.

"Burial scandals, by the way, are very common, especially in country parishes. Thus, last week Canon Houghton, vicar of Blackley, officiated at a funeral in the parish church and also at the interment in the cemetery half a mile away. It so happened that a lady who had been unable to attend the church service joined the mourners at the grave. This, it seems, was in violation of one of the vicar's arbitrary rules, which forbids anybody being admitted to the cemetery who had not attended the whole service. Rather than suffer his precious rule to be infringed, this arrogant cleric peremptorily refused to go on with the service at the grave unless the lady withdrew. She naturally, out of respect for the feelings of the bereaved family, left the cemetery. These and many other things, week by week and almost day by day, are preparing the way for the abolition of the Church of England as the state religion."

A Criticism of Missionary Work.—"The unrest which the deputation of the American Board found to exist among the churches in Japan founded and nurtured by its missionaries, and known as the Kumi-ai churches," says *The Journal and Messenger* (Baptist, Cincinnati), "seems to be almost or quite unknown among those of the other missions—the Presbyterians and the Baptists. Rev. J. L. Dearing, one of our Baptist missionaries, writing to Rev. F. S. Dobbins, says that 'not one native preacher,' outside of the Kumi-ai churches, or in any other denomination than the Congregational, can be named as preaching the 'new theology.' Neither the Presbyterians nor the Methodists are troubled by that heresy, and 'the Baptists have no trouble with it at all.' All that the deputation of the American Board found so disappointing and distressing among the missions seems to grow out of the lack of sound and evangelical teaching on the part of the missionaries. It is the Andover semi-Unitarianism that is doing the mischief. There is no occasion for surprise because of it. 'What man sows, that shall he also reap.' If the missionary goes with a half-formed, half-cherished doubt as to the final doom of the heathen, half persuaded that he who 'has not had a fair chance in this life' may be allowed another chance in the future life, he will fail to produce conviction of the truth strong and fast in the minds of the 'converts,' and he need not be surprised that just such things occur as are reported to have occurred in Japan. The first requisite of a missionary is that he be convinced, and be firm in the conviction, that only the Gospel is the power of God unto salvation."

SABBATH OR SUNDAY?

THE Sabbath or Sunday question has a renewed interest at present. Not a few churches declare the old Sabbath law void and the observance of the Lord's Day to be based solely upon the moral obligation to worship. A discussion of this question in *The Theological Magazine* (Lutheran), of Columbus, Ohio, gives a clear insight into the line of arguments adopted by those who reject the legalistic conception of Sabbath observance. The run of argument is in substance the following:

1. In case the law commanding the observance of the seventh day is still in force, then too is the law determining the manner of its observance in force; then also the penalty of death should be executed to this day as it was executed upon all violators of the Mosaic law. To make this feasible, a New-Testament theocracy must prevail similar to that of the Old Testament.

2. But the New Testament teaches plainly that the Sabbath days of the Jews belong to the shadows of the Old Testament which have passed away, with the appearance of the body, which is Christ (*cf.* Col. ii. 16, 17). By placing the laws concerning meat and the Sabbath side by side, the Apostle teaches us the true relations which Christians must sustain to these ordinances. We have entire freedom respecting them. We have liberty to observe the Sabbath days and liberty not to observe them; just as we have liberty to eat pork and liberty not to eat pork. We may do the one or not do the other, and in either case serve God or in either case serve the devil. If we observe the day or do not observe the day in the Lord, in faith, in the true evangelical spirit of Christian liberty, then we serve God (*cf.* Rom. xiv. 5, 6).

3. It is a dangerous position to maintain the permanence and inviolability of this Mosaic law; for by honoring these shadows as still in force, we thereby place ourselves again under the bondage of the law. By acknowledging the Sabbath's reign over us we ignore the body, Christ, who has come to blot out "the handwriting or ordinances" (Col. ii. 14). It is for this reason that the Apostle pleads with the Galatians not to adopt a perverted gospel (Gal. iv. 9-11). Jesus declared Himself even the Lord of the Sabbath day, and as such He had power to free us from its bondage. St. Paul teaches us that He actually exercised this power.

4. But we are free not only from the Jewish Sabbath, but also from any fixed day. There is no divine obligation placed upon us to observe religiously any fixed day. It is hard to see the force and consistency of those old theologians, venerable and learned tho they be, who argue that tho we are no longer bound to a legal observance of the seventh day, yet we are still under restraint to observe one day in seven. Where is this written? The seventh day, and the seventh day only, is of divine institution. It is abrogated in the New Testament. No other day has been divinely instituted in its place. Hence we must regard ourselves entirely free with respect to the religious observance of any fixed day (*cf.* Gal. iv. 10, 11).

This view is perfectly consistent with the commandment of the Sabbath observance. We note the following:

1. The *essence* of the commandment remains, and is in force in the New-Testament era. The seventh day was merely a form, merely a shadow; the true aim and object, the *moral* part, the hearing and teaching and obeying God's word—this remains and is obligatory on man to the end of days.

2. Since God has declared that all things should be done decently and in order, the Christians have fixed a day and have agreed on a certain time when they will meet and hear this word and thus comply with the spirit and real purpose of God's commandment. And it is the duty of Christians to yield to this established order. Sunday is not a divine institution, but is an appointment of the church. We observe the Sunday not as under bondage but under the dispensation of Gospel liberty. We rest on Sunday, abstain from daily toil, hasten to God's house, not because it is Sunday, but because the Word of God is preached there and then. The obligatory observance of the seventh day in the Old Testament and the free-will observance of the first in the New Testament furnish us with a striking illustration of the character of two covenants.

3. Since by common consent Christians assemble in their houses of worship on the first day of the week, we are admonished by the apostle (Heb. x. 24, 25) not to forsake the assembling of ourselves as is the manner of some. Under existing circumstances,

to rebel against the proper observance of the Christian Sunday with a boasting assertion of Christian liberty, would do violence to that spirit of meekness and charity which is to grace the followers of Jesus and manifests a spirit of arrogant presumption which abuses liberty for a cloak of maliciousness.

ARE PROTESTANTS RACING FOR CATHOLIC SHRINES?

SOME "notable expressions" by Protestant ministers of Philadelphia, which are claimed to "indicate a tendency toward those particular forms of Catholic truth which traditional Protestantism has bitterly rejected," are published by *The Catholic Standard and Times* of that city, such as the following:

"The Rev. John B. G. Pidge, D.D., of the Fourth Baptist Church, preached a sermon last December on the topic, 'Is there a Purgatory?' and his reasoning led to the affirmative answer which he gave to the question. It is true he explained to a representative of this paper that the purgatory he believed in is not the 'Catholic purgatory,' but purgatory of some sort he felt compelled to admit. Closely related to this in subject and tendency was the sermon preached quite recently by the Rev. George D. Baker, D.D., in the First Presbyterian Church, 'Concerning them who are asleep.' Dr. Baker does not appear to believe in purgatory, but yet he does approve of prayers for the dead, tho he, too, is inclined to 'draw the line' at the Catholic practises in this regard, particularly at masses for the dead, tho his reasoning here is undoubtedly founded on a misapprehension of the facts. Then there was the sermon of the Rev. John Dows Hills, of St. Mary's P. E. Church, on 'Mary, the Mother of Jesus,' in which the traditional Protestant attitude almost of irreverence toward the Mother of God was declared to be altogether wrong."

We quote a part of the editor's comment on these facts:

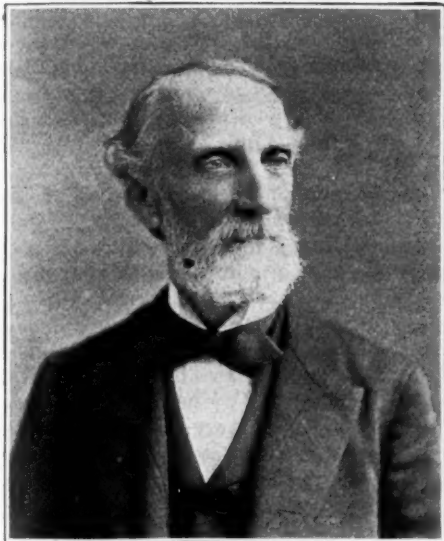
"To-day these tendencies toward the harmony of Catholic truth mean much more than anything of the sort could have meant fifty years ago, and they are more common and more active. There is clearly perceptible in the reasoning world a strong reaction against the various forms of infidelity, and among those who call themselves Protestants the traditional sentiment of Protestantism is dying, or dead, or nearly so. Of course we mean Protestants of moral life and of devout aspirations. Intelligent Protestants are gradually ridding themselves of their inherited misunderstandings of what the Catholic religion is and what the Catholic Church stands for. As a body, the Protestant ministers of this country are intellectual and virtuous men, representing the sum of the religious spirit of their laity. Leaving out of account those who are mere sensationalists, more or less insincere, and that other somewhat large fraction of ignorant and fanatical preachers, the Protestant ministers of the United States who are both pious and educated are all more or less affected in the tendency toward a return to Catholic unity so much desired by the Holy Father."

Infant Baptism.—"Christian teachers who do not hold to baptismal regeneration (the impossibility of salvation without baptism)," says *The Morning Star* (Free-Will Baptist, Boston), "have no good reason for opposing the decline of the practise of baptizing infants. This practise did not exist in the apostolic era. It grew up after the first century, in consequence of the growth of an erroneous teaching that regeneration is effected only in baptism. If, then, it was reasoned, baptism is *necessary* to salvation, then of course we must baptize the new-born babe in order to save his soul from perdition. And thus the Roman Catholic reasons to-day. So also all who still hold that an unbaptized soul can not possibly be saved. The doctrine of baptismal regeneration, however, has been seen to be an error by many who still uphold the practise that was consequent upon it, viz., the baptism of irresponsible infants. It may safely be affirmed that neither the doctrine of baptismal regeneration nor the practise of infant baptism existed among the apostles. It may also be affirmed, that, wherever the doctrine of baptismal regeneration has once existed but has become extinct, a decline of the practise of infant baptism will, sooner or later, show itself. When the root dies, the stalk will also die. When the conception that a soul can not be saved without formal baptism passes away, the practise of infant baptism will inevitably fall into neglect."

THE BAPTISM OF DR. PIERSON.

THE Rev. Arthur T. Pierson, D.D., the well-known preacher, editor, and writer, formerly pastor of the Bethany Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia, has formally entered the Baptist denomination, having been baptized by the Rev. James A. Spurgeon at West Croyden Chapel, London, on Saturday evening,

February 1. In explaining this step on his part Dr. Pierson says that before he came in contact with the late Mr. Spurgeon his mind had been perplexed on the subject of believers' baptism. After his connection with the Tabernacle and its famous pastor, he had so far advanced as to discontinue the practise of infant sprinkling. Seeing that some baptism was needed, he was led to accept the principle of believers' baptism, as the only



ARTHUR T. PIERSON, D.D.

Scriptural form of that rite. Dr. Pierson also says that he had from time to time to deal with what he considered uncomfortable texts referring to this question. Preaching on one occasion at the Tabernacle about eunuchs' baptism, he confesses that he felt sorely perplexed to reconcile the teaching therein shown with his practises. The baptism of Dr. Pierson is the occasion of various comments in the religious press. Thus *The Christian Commonwealth* (London) says:

"The idea of the Doctor's surrender to the Baptist position had been abandoned, especially since the association of his name with a general mission, and later still with Westminster Chapel. Besides, it is less than a fortnight ago that in one of the Baptist weeklies a quotation was given from one of Dr. Pierson's most recent publications, showing that he still clung to his former attitude on baptism, and had not abandoned his early convictions. Notwithstanding this, we have the fact of his actual baptism. There is no absolute inconsistency in all this. For it is natural that until a man sees clearly and fully his duty, he should defend his old fortress to the last shot, and that is evidently what Dr. Pierson has done. Having been in conflict on the question for a long time, he has exhausted his resources of defense, and has honorably surrendered, not to the Baptists, but to what he believes to be the truth."

The United Presbyterian (Pittsburg) remarks:

"We wonder if any member of the Baptist Church will have increased confidence in the piety of Dr. A. T. Pierson, now that he has become a Baptist and has been immersed. If such changes of ecclesiastical relationship were very frequent, the effect upon the world would certainly not be good."

The Journal and Messenger (Baptist, Cincinnati) quotes the statements made by Dr. Pierson explaining his action, and then says:

"That seems to be clear enough, and is certainly most commendable. He tells us that since he was in the Tabernacle he has had a very marked and rich experience which he hopes is to color and characterize all his future career. In view of these things, every Baptist will give Dr. Pierson the hand of fellowship."

The Outlook (Congregational) has this comment:

"No one who knows Dr. Pierson will doubt that he has taken this step conscientiously, and no one can now intimate that it is

because of any ulterior or selfish motive. His greatest friends in recent years have been men like Mr. Spurgeon and Dr. A. J. Gordon, and they have doubtless had much to do with influencing him to take this step."

The Independent refers to the incident in these words:

"At last Dr. Arthur T. Pierson has become a Baptist. He has been immersed in Spurgeon's Tabernacle by the younger Spurgeon. It will be remembered that he preached for some months in the Tabernacle after Mr. Spurgeon's death, and there was something of a party in the church which then wished him to be chosen pastor; but Mr. Spurgeon's son was called home from Australia to take the place."

HOPE OF THE "DOWNTRODDEN JEW."

NO race or tribe or clan has been so much abused, wronged, and outraged as the children of Israel, says *The American Israelite*. Mentioning first the fact that Jews were enslaved in Egypt, and that at the dawn of freedom, when they had shaken off the bondage of Pharaoh's land, there was Amalek to cut off the faint and the weak in the rear of the camp, the writer proceeds:

"The same was the case when the sons of Judah came back from the Babylonian captivity under Zerubabel, Ezra, and Nehemiah; scarcely were they organized under a shadow of independence when there came Haman, the prime minister of Ahasuerus, and planned the destruction of the whole people, as did also Antiochus Epiphanes after him, and as Vespasian, Titus, and Hadrian nearly accomplished it after them. That which came after the fall of Bethar and lasted sixteen centuries long baffles description. Every day of sunshine was followed by ten of storm, darkness, and devastation. The entire flood of human and barbarian wickedness went over the heads of the sons of Israel. The Pharaohs of Europe never became as conscientious as the Pharaoh of Egypt that exclaimed, 'Jehovah is the righteous, I and my people are the wicked.' They went on and on 'condemning, ostracizing, torturing, and slaying the seed of Abraham—the work of the Crusaders and the Inquisition were only a little louder episodes in the history of crime—until God slew the first-born by the revolutions of America and France, and subsequent insurrections, which crushed the serpent's head, the head of despotism in state and church, and the Pharaohs are now the mere shadows of former autocrats. This new state of affairs brought relief also to the downtrodden Jew. Liberty, as far as her domain reaches, offered him a home and the enjoyment of the inalienable rights of man. Not long, however, did Israel breathe the air of freedom when reaction set in, in the different forms of Judophobia, running into stupid and malicious anti-Semitism in one place, into sweet and smooth-faced bigotry in another, in social ostracism elsewhere; and there we are yet, right now. Still here we are as numerous and vigorous as ever; physically, morally, and intellectually unimpaired, and our optimism unalloyed. How do you account for that, philosopher of history? If you can not do it, read in Moses, Leviticus xxvi. 44, 45, or in Jeremiah xlii. 28. These and similar passages explain the miracle and confirm the truth of prophecy. Do not forget to read those passages repeatedly, and learn from them how the will of the Lord is done?"

WRITING in *The Presbyterian Banner*, Rev. Dr. John Hall says that "one effect of the inadequate support of the ministry is the discouragement of young men brought up in comfortable homes, when they think of the ministry as their life-work. It would be easily to establish and illustrate this statement, if necessary. It would be easy also to furnish statistics contrasting the salaries of men with little education, ordinary character, and liberty to 'live as they list,' with the fluctuating incomes of thousands of educated, high-toned, hard-working occupants of pulpits over our land."

BISHOP VINCENT was recently asked by a Congregationalist why so many young Methodist preachers go into the Congregationalist Church? The reply was, "Why do not the other churches rear enough preachers of their own?"

THE proposed Episcopal cathedral in Washington, D. C., will cost \$3,000,000 when completed, and other buildings which go to make up a group included in the cathedral plans will add another million to the proposed outlay.

A TABLET made of Nile mud, recently found in the British Museum, contains in cuneiform characters the marriage proposal of a Pharaoh for the hand of the daughter of the King of Babylon. It was written about 3,500 years ago.

FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

TREITSCHKE, the German historian, declares that the unity of Germany will be found irksome by the other great powers in Europe as time passes on. The nations of Europe have suddenly been deprived of their traditional battle-grounds, and the fields of Central Europe can no longer be devastated by foreign troops. Instead of the war-contributions collected in German provinces, by which formerly large armies were kept in the field, fighting-nations must now provide the necessary expenses for their troops out of their own pockets. But if the unity of Germany is distasteful to many European statesmen, the Dreibund is still more so. Hence we hear, from time to time, that Germany, Austria, and Italy will sever the alliance which they have entered into for common defense. This hope is specially strong in England just now. A writer in *The New Review* (London) points out that Italy is likely to look for other friends. He says:

"The Triple Alliance is an intolerable burden to her—the more so as her northern provinces have no sort of natural inclination toward Austria. Italy fears France on her seaboard only, for her army could make good the passes of the Alps against her for months. We also fear France in the Mediterranean, for her first blow would be struck against our over-weak Mediterranean fleet. An understanding in regard of any attack from France would give us an overwhelming superiority at sea—for Italy commands at least ten ironclads of the best—and both powers should be secure against any sudden onset. Austria would be left with her southern flank unguarded, and might be trusted to discover that she has no cause of enmity with France. She might be left to make her own terms with Russia in the Balkans, which should be far from an impossible task. And the Kaiser would be left to face the war on both fronts with what appetite he had. It would do him a very great deal of good."

The *Temps*, Paris, thinks that Italy has discovered by this time that she has nothing to fear from France. But the great majority of the people in Italy do not believe in French friendship, and the Italian population of Nice, appealing for help to Italy at least as strongly as the French inhabitants of Lorraine to France, assist in keeping Italy and France apart. Among the Italian Opposition papers the Triple Alliance is now and then belittled. Thus the *Italia*, Rome, expresses itself as follows:

"What could harm Italy if the political situation were to change in Europe, and we were to cease our alliance with Austria and Germany? The old fears which temporarily forced us into the Alliance have passed away. Who is going to believe that Austria can hurt us, or that she dreams of aggrandizement at our expense, now that she has begun to change her ecclesiastical policy? As regards France, her attitude toward us is determined by our own. The moment we cease to assist Germany in defending the provinces she has taken from France, France will be friendly to us."

Against this assumption, however, is not only the testimony of a majority of Italian organs, but also that of some English papers. *The Times* correspondent at Rome says:

"Italy is more than ever dependent upon the Triple Alliance for the maintenance of her existence. It is the hostility of France which causes this. I have been a long time at Rome, and have been familiar with Italy for thirty-five years, and I have met only a single Frenchman who did not hate the Italians most cordially. Only yesterday an English lady, who has lived much in France and loves the French people, but who has lived more in Italy and loves the Italians too, said, in the course of conversation with me, that in all her acquaintance with French people she had only known five who were friendly to Italy."

The *Kölnische Zeitung* (Cologne) is of opinion that Germany will not secede from the Dreibund. Germany, indeed, is forced to guarantee assistance to Austria and Italy in matters which

concern her but little, but the advantages gained by being able to command peace in Europe are a sufficient return for the outlay. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* points out that Austria needs the help of Italy and Germany against Russia:

"Austria and Italy have too much at stake in the Mediterranean Sea and in Asia Minor to allow Russia free play in Bulgaria and in Turkey. Nor will they consent to a Russian occupation of Constantinople. Germany, on the other hand, has little or no direct interests to safeguard in the near East. Bismarck has on more than one occasion declared that the Balkan question is not worth the bones of a single Pommeranian grenadier. That there is a better understanding between Russia and Germany of late can not be doubted. Russia knows well enough that Germany stands between her and Constantinople only as the ally of Austria and Italy. As England and Italy have lately been very friendly, while Germany and Russia openly oppose England, the 'powers that be' at Vienna and Rome evidently fear a change in Germany's policy if the Turkish question is brought near its solution. Austria has, now and then, made an attempt to be on good terms with England while remaining a member of the Triple Alliance. But Austria's interest are principally centered in the Balkan peninsula. She knows that, if Turkey is divided up, 100,000 men of the German army will be worth more than all the fleets in the world. Austria, therefore, 'will stand by her Berlin treaties. Italy alone is a weak member of the Alliance. Italy would like to obtain England's assistance for the protection of her extensive coast line. But England is not to be depended upon; her empty promises to Denmark in 1864 and to Austria in 1866 prove this. Italy, when pushed, will stand by the Triple Alliance.'"—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

A WARNING TO GERMAN EMIGRANTS.

THE opponents of "undesirable immigration" have no more faithful ally than the Deutsche Gesellschaft (German Society) of New York. This philanthropic institution continually warns Germans against coming here, and its warnings are more earnest this year than ever. As the German press has largely published the society's report, it can not fail to have some influence. The society declares that the Contract Labor Law is handled very strictly at Ellis Island, and explains its provisions, without, however, criticizing it. The society explains that work is not plentiful here. As persons certain of employment are in danger of being sent back as contract laborers, and as those who come here to search for work are likely to be disappointed for a long time to come, the society deems it its duty to inform Germans that they are unlikely to improve their condition by coming here. It will be noticed that a large number of persons are warned off who are not mentioned in the law. The report says:

"With the exception of trained agricultural laborers, who during the spring and summer months will always find employment in the Western States, we can not hold out hopes of employment to any one. We repeat, therefore, our annual warnings to clerks, salesmen, teachers, men of learning, ministers, telegraphists, and trained officials of any kind; especially also to students and officers. However unfavorable the circumstances in which they are placed, they must not think of emigrating. Such people have positively no chance here, neither during the present year nor in the next. The few exceptions do not count.

"It is a common practise to get rid of ne'er-do-weel sons by sending them to 'that great reformatory, America,' to 'pass through the school of life,' in the hope that privations and hardships of all sorts will force these young men to accustom themselves to hard work. This practise we condemn, and we protest against the very common demand that we should assist the 'schooling' referred to. If parents and relatives can not lead the graceless son in the way he should go, he is sure to go to the dogs in this country, where he is thrown entirely upon his own resources and soon finds a circle of equally frivolous companions. In this case also the few exceptions can not be taken as samples.

"We frequently receive letters from ladies, old and young, and of good standing, who hope to find in America employment as companions, governesses, teachers, readers, or in similar posi-

tions. We have always advised them against coming here, and must warn them more than ever, for during the present hard times even wealthy families find it necessary to cut down their expenses. Servant-girls, however, able and willing to do all kinds of housework, can count upon employment with certainty, and that at good wages, in spite of the hard times."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

IS THE FRENCH REPUBLIC IN DANGER?

STUDENTS of modern French politics are inclined to think that France is once more in a position where little is required to overthrow the Republic. The late conflict between the Chamber of Deputies and the Ministry on the one hand, and the Senate, backed by the more Conservative Republicans, on the other, seems to indicate that there is a growing desire among the Radical element to abolish the Senate altogether. It would be necessary to violate the Constitution in order to do this, but the history of France for the past hundred years shows that such small considerations will not prevent a *coup d'état*. Briefly told, the crisis was brought about as follows:

M. Ricard, the Minister of Justice, took the investigation of the Southern Railway scandals out of the hands of Chief Justice Rempier and placed it in the hands of Judge Pointevin. M. Ricard professed to be actuated by a desire to see strict justice done, but his own name has been connected with boodle scandals, and the judge whom he favored is called by the funny papers *Pot de vin*—rather ominously. The Senate objected to the choice of M. Pointevin ostensibly on constitutional grounds, in reality because the Upper House wished to put an end to the continual scandals, and feared that Judge Pointevin would use the investigation for political purposes. The Senate passed a vote of want of confidence in the Government, but the Radical majority in the Chamber of Deputies sustained M. Bourgeois and his colleagues. The Lower House regards the making and unmaking of Ministries as one of its prerogatives, and is rather jealous of the Senate in such matters. The *Journal des Debats*, Paris, is of opinion that the moderate Republicans who supported the Ministry will yet regret their action, as it may end in the overthrow of the Republic. Henri Maret, writing in the *Radical*, says:

"We still have the Republic, but it is only because the Republic has luck. There is no pretender of strong character to oppose, nor a victorious general to endanger it. Nobody is, at present, able to exercise sufficient influence to oppose it. But if any one possessed of a strong character were to make an attack upon our institutions, the Republic could not stand. Its supporters are cowards, and the people are so disgusted that little opposition would be offered."

This from an old, stanch Republican. The *Gazette de France* also thinks that "a small effort on the part of a legitimate pretender, or a less distinguished, but ambitious man would end the Republic." The Paris correspondents of the foreign papers with one accord describe the situation as very grave. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* says:

"It is usually thought that the French people would rise if all the mass of corruption is laid bare. This is, however, a mistake. The French have become used to it. If the people were informed to-morrow that 200 or 250 of their representatives are mixed up in some swindle, they would only wonder that there are not more. The real danger comes from the representatives themselves, who continually fear exposure. If a dictator appears upon the scene who has some chance of success, the guilty men will all follow him. They would then be certain that by-gones are by-gones."

The *Kölnische Zeitung*, Cologne, points out that the abolition of the Senate would put a large number of its members at the disposal of a dictator. The situation is looked upon as very grave by this paper, which says:

"All those people who fish in troubled waters, and all political

pessimists, are of opinion that a genuine peace can not be established between the conflicting Chambers. The present troubles are regarded as the signs of the coming revolution, of beginning anarchy, of complete overthrow. Parliamentary life has sunk so deep in the mire of scandal and accusations, the wish to accuse political opponents of misdeeds is so strong that the prisoners' bench in the criminal courts—which has now taken the place of the guillotine—receives new victims every day. It is doubtful whether the Republic can live through all this, even if the Senate is prudent enough to choose the 'better part of valor.'"

It should be remembered that the Germans are little pleased with the prospect of a change in the form of government in France. It is a maxim with them that Germany need not fear war with France while the Republic lasts. The *Daily Chronicle*, London, takes a more hopeful view, but this paper represents a party which has a quarrel with the House of Lords. It says:

"It is clear that the Senate has precipitated a movement for revision of the Constitution in a far more democratic form than at present exists. The reactionaries are hoping that out of the strained situation they may make some political capital, but the signs are all the other way. France is not, so far as we can see, likely to go back in her political evolution because a number of elderly Conservative politicians have fallen out with a Radical Ministry. On the contrary, she seems much more certainly bent on such internal changes as will enable the political and social needs of her people to find clearer and more direct expression than was desired or devised by the reactionary constitution-makers of 1875."

The *St. James's Gazette* says:

"Put in a nutshell, the situation is this—that two members of the Cabinet have been censured by the Senate for playing fast and loose with the administration of justice in order to cook up charges of corruption against deputies, and thereby pose as friends of purity. M. Bourgeois will not give up his colleagues, and the Senate hereupon threatens to veto all his Cabinet's bills. One party tries to figure as the enemy of corruption, the other as the defender of the administration of justice. In the mean time the Senate is known to detest the advanced Radical policy of M. Bourgeois, and to be resolutely opposed to his income-tax. That being so, it is suspected of having seized on the cause of justice as a pretext for damaging the Cabinet. A pretty picture of political cross-questions and crooked answers."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

A CARICATURE OF AMERICA.

ONE of the most amusing descriptions of America is that which recently appeared in the *Nachrichten* (Basle, Switzerland). It runs as follows:

"America is a country in comparison to which Europe is but a small peninsula. The United States is an empire by whose side the powers of Europe appear as petty states. America is the land of unmeasured capacity and dimensions, the land of dollars and electricity, the land where the plains are wider, the rivers greater, the waterfalls higher, the bridges longer, the express trains faster, the catastrophes more horrible than in all Europe; the country where the buildings are taller, the rascals more numerous, the poor poorer, the millionaires richer, the thieves bolder, the murderers less bothered, and educated people more rare than anywhere else. It is the land in which the teeth are more false, the corsets tighter, diseases more dangerous, corruption more common, insanity more systematic, the summer hotter, the winter more chilly, fire warmer and ice colder, time more costly and men more restless than in sleepy old Europe. The land where old men are younger and youths older, the niggers blacker and the whites yellower than elsewhere, the land of immeasurable natural resources, and of the most prodigious avarice. In short: America is the land of the greatest contrasts, the craziest presumption, the most reckless hunt after the dollar; it is the land of everything colossal and unapproachable—the last, of course, from the American point of view."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

RUSSIA WRESTLING WITH A SILVER QUESTION.

THEORETICALLY, Russia is on a silver basis; but specie payments have been suspended for a great many years, and paper has been the chief circulating medium. Silver and paper are full legal tender. The premium on gold is very high. The disadvantages of this condition have been so serious that the country—the press and the Government, at any rate—are in favor of retiring the paper and substituting therefor a metallic currency. The question generally discussed is whether silver or gold should be the substitute. A number of newspapers advocated the silver standard, arguing that since, as a matter of fact, silver has remained the legal standard and has been at parity with the paper, the only proper course for the Government is to coin enough silver dollars to enable holders of paper to exchange it gradually for coin. This, they say, would cause no loss to any one, no injustice, and but slight inconvenience. This position is opposed by the gold monometalists as well as by the theoretical bimetalists. A series of measures recently enacted by the Government would seem to indicate that Russia will shortly become a gold-standard country. The Bank of Russia has been accumulating gold, and is believed to have over \$300,000,000 in reserve.

Novosti, St. Petersburg, the leading Liberal organ, thus argues in favor of the gold standard:

"The way to arrive at a just decision is to go back to the primary question: what advantages are sought by the Government in the contemplated change from paper to a metallic currency. The superiority of the latter is found in the greater stability of the value of the monetary unit, and in the possibility of closer and firmer commercial relations with those markets which are richer than ourselves in capital and are eager to exploit new fields of investment. Now, none of these benefits can possibly result from the adoption of a silver standard. The market value of silver fluctuates at present even more violently than that of government credit currency. On the latter, indeed, we can exert some sort of influence by means of fit banking legislation, whereas with regard to the price of silver, which is fixed by the general conditions prevailing in the entire industrial world, absolutely nothing can be done by legislation or banking measures. Surely the bitter experience of the United States should have rendered this certain to all. Should we finally decide for silver, the result would be an isolation not a whit less extreme than that in which we find ourselves to-day. Hence the alleged reform would end in nothing and accomplish no useful object. Our silver currency would fluctuate, and foreign financial markets would have to stand aloof from us. We must not forget that we stand between silver-basis Asia and gold-basis Western Europe. The state of our industries ought to show us with which of these neighbors it is to our interest to affiliate and ally ourselves, financially speaking.

"There hardly can be any question that in Europe generally silver will never be restored to its former position of equality with gold. Monometalism is not a mere theory; it is a natural result of changed industrial conditions. The monometalist doctrine has come to explain an accomplished fact, and not to advocate something untried. The great extension of credit, the multiplication of banking institutions, the development of modern means of communication and transportation, not to mention other factors, have simply lessened the demand for the circulating medium. Each unit can do more work in a given space of time than ever before, and hence, in spite of the increase in business, population, and exchange, the demand for actual money has relatively decreased, checks and other instruments of credit having largely taken the place of hard money. The use of both metals is no longer necessary. Therefore, even apart from the difficulties in the way of maintaining bimetalism, that system stands no chance of being revived anywhere.

"In view of these unquestionable facts, Russia ought to perceive that the solution of her currency problem lies in a gold standard. In reality, whatever the legal theory may be, gold is already the tacitly recognized unit in our financial relations. This is due to our dealings with Western Europe. It shows that we can no longer adhere to the Asiatic monetary system. It

may perhaps be easier for us, at present, to revert to the silver standard than to make gold the legal standard, but all advantages are on the side of gold, and if we are to make any change at all, it should be one that is progressive and sound."

NANSEN AND THE NORTH POLE.

DURING the second half of the month of February journalists were given a chance to turn from politics to discoveries. It has been reported that Dr. Nansen, the sturdy Norwegian explorer who left Christiania in 1893 in search of the North Pole, has accomplished his object, and is on his way back to Europe. Nansen's agent, the Siberian merchant Kuchnarew, informed the Prefect of Kolymsk that Nansen had found land at the Pole. The news still wants confirmation, but the majority of scientific men regard it as very credible.

Nearly every paper under the sun has its theory about the matter, and nearly every one who has ever been connected with a Polar expedition has been interviewed about it. Perhaps the most lucid explanation of what happened to Nansen is given by Captain Hovgaard, who accompanied the *Vega* expedition under Nordenskjöld. The captain was interviewed by a representative of *Politiken*, Copenhagen, and expressed himself as follows:



DR. FRIDTJOF NANSEN.

"Well, yes, as soon as I had the paper containing the telegram, I concluded that the news was true. I certainly still think so. If this Kolymsk or Irkutsk news is founded upon a 'mystification,' such as sometimes is sent throughout the world, then it has been fabricated by some one who is mighty well versed in matters connected with expeditions to the North Pole. It seems to me that one can easily construct Nansen's whole course according to the news, and I will endeavor to do so. Two years ago Nansen arrived at Cape Tcheljuskin. From there he must have intended to reach the Pole by using the drift ice. He may have found open water, and have sailed for the unknown land which, I am certain, is to be found north of Wrangell Island. Meanwhile the winter came and he was frozen in. In the spring he continued his journey, by means of sledges, to the North Pole, and returned, during the summer, nearly as far as the Siberian coast. In the autumn, say, in October, he managed to put himself in communication with his agent, who sent the news to the Prefect of Kolymsk, who dispatched a messenger to Irkutsk, whence we received the news. The news did not travel extraordinarily slow, either. When we lay frozen in on the coast of Northern Siberia, during the Nordenskjöld expedition, we sent word in October, and the news did not reach Europe before the following February. The post reaches Kolymsk, a small, fortified town of some two hundred inhabitants, only three times a year.

"I do not only believe that Nansen has discovered the North Pole, but also that he has managed to save his good ship."

The gallant captain could not end his say without revealing something of that rivalry which the different races of the sturdy Northmen feel for each other.

"The Norwegians," he said, "will of course be awfully glad if the news turns out to be true. But the Swedes—won't they be mad! They hoped that Andree would discover the Pole with his

balloon expedition. All that that is good for now is to serve a neat little job of aeronautic interest."

The captain believes that letters from the expedition can not reach Europe before the middle of March, and until then it is not wise to regard the news as a mere rumor.

The European press is quite prepared to receive the plucky Scandinavian as an international hero. The Russian and Swedish governments are bestirring themselves to assist his return by all means in their power. The *Tageblatt*, Berlin, says:

"We hope the Irkutsk news will be confirmed, even if Dr. Nansen himself does not appear on the Continent within a short time. We may now hope to get at the solution of many important scientific questions that have perplexed the world of learning not a little. As for Nansen himself, if the report be true then he has inscribed his name among the names of the greatest explorers of all times. The report of Dr. Nansen's discovery comes at a time when the British expedition to the South Pole is going toward its destination, and the German expedition is getting ready. Both will regard the news of Dr. Nansen's discovery as a good omen."

The *Vossische Zeitung* remarks:

"The discovery of the North Pole forms a worthy ending to everything that has been accomplished by human research during the nineteenth century. It crowns the efforts of ages. In our days there is a tendency to stay at home among one's old surroundings; the man who braves danger in the interest of science therefore deserve all the greater credit. Research will not end here; every day brings new problems to be solved; but it is pleasant to note that the men who risked so much have not worked for nought."

The *Scotsman*, Glasgow, after pointing out that the rumors concerning Dr. Nansen's return still want confirmation, says:

"The suggestion seems probable that having reached the highest possible latitude, and carrying away the 'blue ribbon' of geography from 90 degrees North, Nansen has been compelled to abandon his ship and to make his way back to the nearest outpost of civilization. In that case his current theory, altho somewhat damaged, may still be got to hold water. In that case, too, he is likely to have a story of privation and suffering to tell not surpassed by that of any of his intrepid predecessors in Arctic exploration."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

NEWSPAPER TELEGRAMS AND SUBMARINE CABLES.

WE recently pointed out that the London *Times* published "telegrams" from South Africa which had not been received at the office from which they were dated. It is, however, the American press which is most frequently accused of sinning in this respect, and European newspapers of acknowledged standing rarely accept as facts any items which first appeared in a New York paper. The *Vossische Zeitung*, Berlin, *Kölnische Zeitung*, Cologne, *Neue Freie Presse*, Vienna, *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, and dozens of equally good publications, rarely close a number without paragraphs like this: "Such and such a thing is reported to have happened. As the news appeared first in the New York —, we must caution our readers against accepting it as true;" or, "Most likely an American canard;" or, "As the news appeared first in the New York — it may not be unnecessary to add that it has been verified from a more authentic source." To a certain extent, however, the newspaper editors must be held irresponsible, as the news is often supplied by press agencies, who make the most amusing blunders. Here is a sample: Our readers are aware how little the German press was at first inclined to sound the war-trumpet when England was supposed to be arming against Germany on account of the Transvaal trouble. But a certain press agency was not daunted by this, and the following, "made up out of whole cloth," appeared in American papers:

"London, January 8. Nothing is talked of here but the prospects of war between England and Germany. Members of the Kreigerbund and of other societies of the Veterans of 1871 gathered at the clubs and discussed the situation. They are all convinced that Germany will have no trouble in maintaining her position. Martial spirit, which has been sleeping, has reasserted itself against the English, whom they think to crush as easily as they did the French. In case of war there is no doubt that a large number of volunteers would go from this city. The German papers, which are noted for their conservatism, will sound the note of alarm to-morrow. *Der See Botte* (newspaper) will sound the alarm, and will say, etc."

The initiated will be highly amused at the above. It is sufficient to explain, for the benefit of readers less conversant with such things, that there is not published anywhere in the world a paper bearing the picturesque name of the *Sea Tub*, the only meaning which the word *Botte*, or, to be less provincial, *Bottig*, could be made to have.

There is also a growing complaint that the telegrams are worded or "doctored" to suit public opinion in the countries from which they are sent. The *Journal des Debats*, Paris, commenting on the legend *Source Anglaise*, which frequently graces the telegrams published in French papers, expresses itself as follows:

"It is necessary that France should control more cables in different parts of the world. In case of a war between America and England, we would be dependent upon England for information (supposing our one cable to be out of order), and England would, of course, exercise most rigid censorship." The *Westliche Post*, Milwaukee, complains that the press on this Continent is dependent upon news sent via London. Hence we get purely English views, "which are not credited by any one except the Fleet Street editors and the Americans fed with news manufactured in Fleet Street." The paper hopes that we will soon have an American cable, at least to Asia. It says:

"It will be remembered that the cable connecting South Africa with Europe suddenly broke down during the critical period of the Transvaal trouble, and that under rather suspicious circumstances. Several telegrams for Berlin were held back in London for hours. But this cable belongs to the English—which explains everything. Hence it was used in the service of English politics in the most inconsiderate manner. Similar occurrences must be expected as long as England monopolizes the telegraph service of the world."

But if France and the United States complain that England monopolizes the telegraph lines across the Atlantic, the British colonies on this side of the water are no less displeased with the fact that they receive their news through the United States. Thus *The Post*, Kingston, Jamaica, says:

"Ninety-nine per cent. of the telegraphic intelligence we get is prepared in, and transmitted from, New York; and on its way to us it passes through Havana and Santiago de Cuba. Nor can a message of any kind reach us in any other way. That is to say, every message—official as well as private—which is dispatched to the West Indies from England has to pass through the United States and the colony of Spain. Now, suppose war were to break out at the present juncture between the United States and Great Britain—we do not believe that any such thing will occur, but, of course nothing is impossible—or suppose that at a future date England should get into trouble with Spain, what an awkward plight we should be in! The news would be 'cooked' to suit the exigencies of England's enemies—that is, if we received any news at all; and for all practical purposes the British squadron in the West Indies would be useless for purposes of defense."

What will Germany do in case of a war with England? The *Vossische Zeitung*, Berlin, mentioned this subject some time before the late estrangement between England and Germany. The paper thought that arrangements could be made to insure both belligerents free use of telegraphic communication. If England were to refuse this, nothing could be done but to destroy all cables—not so very difficult a task as it may seem.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WHAT KRUPP DOES FOR HIS WORKINGMEN.

IT has been noted as singular that Krupp, the great "cannon-king" of Essen, in Westphalia, who has tens of thousands of men in his employ, is never troubled with strikes or labor difficulties. A recent Leipsic journal gives a summary of what he has done and what he is doing for his employees, and thinks that these facts, to a great extent at least, explain why he lives at continued peace with his men:

Krupp is the owner of about 4,000 dwelling-houses, occupied by about 27,000 persons. The rents are very low and are calculated on a basis of only 2 per cent. on capital invested. As the number of houses does not suffice for all his workingmen, of whom there are about 30,000 in all, with their families numbering 100,000 persons, it has been decided that only those who have been in the employ of the firm for ten years can secure such a house. Krupp has also taken vigorous measures against the saloons and whisky-shops, as also other businesses dangerous to his workingmen. He bought up all the saloons and arranged for so-called "consume" businesses. In these, which are found in all his workingmen's colonies, he has in store all the necessities of life, and sells them for cash at a very low price. He has established special bakeries, slaughtering-houses, tailoring establishments, etc., for his men; excellent restaurants furnish good meals virtually at cost price; good coffee can be secured at 2 pfennigs a cup, and together with sugar and a roll at 5 pfennigs (100 pfennigs = 1 mark = 24 cents). The widows and other dependents of deceased employees receive employment of some kind, and if it is desired can get a sewing-machine at cost price by the payment of 3 marks a month. Krupp has also erected bath-houses, hospitals, and barracks for times of epidemic diseases. The sick-fund affords help really in excess of the amount demanded by the law, the firm making large contributions to this treasury every year. By the payment of 1.25 mark a year the family can secure free of cost the service of a physician and the necessary medicine for any member. There is a pension-fund for widows and orphans to which the firm subscribes each year 250,000 marks. The working hours are from 6 A.M. to 6 P.M., with two hours' intermission at noon. Coming to work too late is punished. Promptness in arriving at work throughout the year is rewarded at the end with 6 marks. Women and children's work is absolutely prohibited in any of the shops. For the workingmen who live at a distance, eating-houses have been erected, and a good meal can be secured for 80 pfennigs. Then there is a home for unmarried men and an old-folks' home for invalids. The firm expends 70,000 marks per year to secure protection and refreshments for those who are engaged in particularly hard work. In addition excellent schools, with manual training, etc., have been built; and Krupp has shown that he has a heart for his people. The above is only a brief selection from the list of enterprises he has carried out for their good.

A CHAPTER OF CONFEDERATE HISTORY.

THE success which our Government has met in negotiating its recent loan reminds the Raleigh, N. C., *News and Observer* of an incident in the financial history of the late Confederacy, which it thinks may be interesting and instructive to recall. That paper says:

"In the winter of 1862-63, the Confederate Congress decided to place a loan of \$10,000,000 on the European market. The French financier who came over here to confer with the authorities at Richmond, Va., in the matter, strongly urged upon Mr. Memminger, the Secretary of the Treasury, and upon the joint committee of the Congress, the advisability of making the loan one or two or five hundred millions, stating that it would be entirely practicable to negotiate such a loan; and gave as a reason that it would be most desirable to get his country and other European states financially interested in the Confederate cause.

"As the payment of the loan was to be contingent upon the success of the South, those thus financially interested could be expected to exert an influence favorable to the Confederacy, and

might force their respective governments to recognize the independence of the Southern States, and lend them valuable aid, as a means of securing the repayment of their money thus subscribed.

"It appears that Secretary Memminger favored the suggestion of the French banker, but the Congress decided to adhere to its first determination; and in February, 1863, the loan was placed on the Paris Bourse. When the result was announced it astonished Europe and convicted the Confederate authorities of a failure in statesmanship. Bids amounting to more than \$400,000,000 were made.

"It is idle now to speculate as to what effect on the prosecution of the war the investment of so large a sum of money by the people of France in the fortunes of the Confederacy would have had; but it is entirely possible that the Emperor, Napoleon III., would have felt obliged to recognize the political authority of the Southern States, when his countrymen evinced in a way so remarkable their supreme confidence in the ability of the Confederacy to obtain their independence. Recognized by one of the great powers of Europe, and with \$400,000,000 of gold on hand for the purchase of ships and other military supplies in the spring of 1863, the strategy of the Gettysburg campaign might not have been required, and the thousands of valuable lives sacrificed from that time on to Appomattox might have been saved to the South."

MANNERS AND CUSTOMS OF THE BOERS.

OF late the newspapers have teemed with news from the Transvaal Republic of South Africa, but few persons perhaps really know who the Boer is and what are his antecedents. Mr. T. Loraine White, writing for the *March Forum*, gives a short history of "the race which for years has stood like a rock in the way of British imperial ambition in South Africa," from which we quote as follows:

"The Dutch Afrikaners are of pure European blood. Banished for their Protestant faith, they still cling with childlike simplicity to the religion and customs of their forefathers. With the Bible in one hand and the rifle in the other, enduring hardships which would blanch the cheeks of the bravest men, they have been pioneers of civilization to the great hordes of natives in darkest South Africa. The originators of the present Boer (farmer) republics in South Africa were, at first, chiefly French Huguenots driven from their country by Roman Catholic persecution. A few years before they reached the Cape, or southernmost extremity of Africa, a few Hollanders had taken possession of the country and formed a settlement. Stronger than the French in loyalty to their national habits, the language and customs of the latter gradually gave way to those of the Hollanders, and, to-day, beyond a French name here and there, there is no trace of the original French immigrant. Being in the way of British colonial progress, the Boers were driven successively into Natal and the higher regions along the Vaal and Orange rivers. Fighting step by step and inch by inch against the hated *Rooi Baetji* (red-coats), as they call the British soldiers, the Boer was at last, forced to face the strongest native tribes. It was in the struggle with these that his true nature was shown. His courage, determination, and piety were developed and confirmed by the difficulties encountered. Gradually the small, compact band that faced the hardships of the Transvaal districts beat back the Zulus and earned for themselves a rich pastoral country. It is his ignorance and non-progressiveness, united to his phlegmatic, stubborn nature—a result of these years of hardship—which have made him hated by the Uitlanders (foreigners). The men of greater civilization revile his ignorance, but do not comprehend his virtues—his piety, simple living, patriotism, and blind, unreasoning faith in God and His Word."

But it is with the manners and customs of the Boers that the writer particularly deals. We quote part of his description of the dwelling of the Boer:

"The houses of the average Boer are all alike, and that of a Dopper, or strict Calvinistic Boer, may be taken as a sample. The house is of one story and built mainly of mud liberally plastered within and around a thick loose stone wall; the roof is flat, in order to catch the rain-water—the only means of supplying his family with this element in a fairly pure condition. The house

seldom contains more than from four to six rooms—the kitchen, a storeroom, and a few bedrooms—and frequently has no doors except at the outer entrance. Close at hand will stand a rude outhouse—a rough stable in which the master keeps his *trek* wagon and his few pet horses. A short distance from the house may be seen a thick wall of loose stones which on close inspection will prove to be a dam wall. The surrounding country slopes toward this wall, and it is this natural watershed which is the sole supply of water to the farmer for himself and his herds for months at a time."

One striking feature of Boer family life is said to be the reverence paid by the juniors to their parents and seniors, even the married sons and their wives attending with reverence to the orders and advice of their parents and elders. We extract a paragraph concerning some domestic customs:

"The Boer never undresses on retiring to rest—a habit contracted by reason of constant night alarms and attacks by native and other enemies, as well as by the constant need of being up and ready for the inroads of wild beasts on his herds and flocks. All his life has been one incessant preparation for attack from some quarter or another. His greatest friend—the rifle—lies by his side, and at the slightest alarm the whole family are up and ready for defense. In fact his house is nothing more than a camp. Not a day goes by but young and old practise with the rifle, either on the deer that abound within short range of the house, or on inanimate targets. His one extravagance is in the purchase of a rifle. He will give large sums of money for a rifle that he fancies, and many hours are occupied in keeping his weapons clean. He always maintains a liberal supply of ammunition in the house, having been taught from long experience the necessity of this single indulgence. The women can also shoot well, and in past history have defended the *laager* (fort) and homes in the absence of their male protectors. The small children are taught to load the guns and early become good shots. Ever since the great *trek* in 1834, when the Transvaal and Free State republics were formed, the hand of all races has been against them, and it is only by obstinate courage and invincible determination that the Boer has maintained his existence."

Courting among the race is a somewhat novel proceeding, and is thus described:

"A young man, having of course asked permission of his father to court the hand and heart of some neighboring damsel—by neighboring, I mean anywhere within fifty miles—proceeds to purchase the most loudly colored and decorated saddle-cloth for his horse that he can possibly find. He will spend large sums on this article of equine adornment, and one knowing the country can never mistake a young Boer going out courting. Mounted on his most spirited steed, he approaches the house of the father of his lady-love. Unlike the youth of more civilized life, he avoids the lady and seeks her father, from whom he reverentially asks permission to court his daughter. The old man returns no answer, but consults his *Vrou*, and the youth joins the young folks. No more notice is taken of him during the day, but if his request be agreeable to the parents, when the hour for retiring comes the mother solemnly approaches the young man and maiden with a long tallow candle in her hand. This she places on the table, lights, and bidding the couple an affectionate good night, retires. This is the silent signal to the lover that his suit is successful. The young couple are permitted to sit up together in the kitchen so long as the candle lasts, when the lady retires to the one dormitory of herself and sisters, and the youth shares the bed of the brothers or male portion of the family."

Cowardice has been charged against the Boer. On this point Mr. White says:

"His fight against the British, in 1881, one would think, had settled this question. Men who have made the history that these men have, should receive more consideration. Six hundred Boers, with nothing but muzzle-loading *Roers* (old rifles), faced twelve thousand Zulus from behind their simple wagon defenses and destroyed for years the power of that nation. The fact that they killed more than three thousand shows how stern the battle must have been. Even now the Uitlanders keep up the cry of cowardice against them; but their character is misunderstood. The European idea of bravery is to charge upon the foe in the

open; but the Boer calls such bravery foolhardiness, and with scorn points out that if he and his forefathers had done the same there would be no Transvaal Republic to-day. He considers useless exposure of life a crime, and useless killing as irreligious. Thus while in ordinary cases his shrinking from battle would be part of his religion, in a holy war for the defense of his country and its institutions he can become brave even to recklessness."

Much has been said of the inhospitality of the Boer, and some recent writers have lingered upon what they call this defect in his character. This, says Mr. White, is doing him a great wrong. He continues:

"Formerly, the Boer, in his rough, uncouth manner, was as hospitable as any race on the face of the earth; he had not much to give, but that which he had he gave, after the fashion taught by the Scriptures, with his whole heart; it was part of his religion to feed the stranger within his gates. So long as a white man rode to his door on horseback he was welcome, no matter what his race; but no feeling was shown for a man on foot, as, in accordance with the Boer habit of thought, a man unable to obtain a horse to ride could not be a reputable man. So far did their hospitality to the stranger extend that it was a mark of honor and trust, if no other bed were at hand, to permit the guest to sleep on the same mattress with the children of the host. This was before the discovery of diamonds. Subsequently, the seizure of those fields by the English and the consequent hatred engendered, the rush of deserting sailors and soldiers, and adventurers of all descriptions in search of wealth, the frequent robberies and other outrages committed by these men on their way to the diamond-fields naturally caused the Boer to depart from his previous hospitality—so that from being the most generous of hosts he became the most niggardly. At the same time, while he would turn the Englishman from his door—the Scotchman and the Irishman, having also been treated unfairly by the English, were always welcome guests."

To complete his sketch, Mr. White touches upon the personality of President Krüger, saying:

"He is now seventy-two years old but active and healthy. In his youth and middle age he was known as one of the strongest men in the republic, and many stories are told of Oom Paul's feats of strength and courage. His features are almost expressionless, but his small dark eyes show the honest, kindly, meditative character of the man. He is not without a certain dignity, however, that commands respect and confidence. President Krüger is not a finished diplomat and statesman, but, discarding diplomacy, he takes up an issue straightforwardly, and it is this that has enabled him to carry his country successfully through so many difficulties. European diplomats find themselves outmaneuvered by this man, and the British Government has learned to respect his opinions and ideas."

WRONGS OF WOMEN.

BEING entirely dependent on marriage as a profession, the woman of the past found it her interest to train herself in those qualities which made her attractive to men, humility being conspicuous among them. Having made this observation, H. E. Harvey, writing for the February *Westminster Review*, goes on to say that this necessity for meeting the demands of the marriage-market has given to the sex an artificial character of subservience and servility which was pleasing to the men of the past, and is still to a large number, but that for the most part the men of the present day are more ready to admire women of an independent turn of mind. We extract the following from the article in hand:

"There is no place for self-respect in the manners and customs which owe their being to the marriage laws. Even at the present day, a woman whose husband has been unfaithful to her is allowed no redress. Dr. Johnson distinctly stated that he would not receive back a daughter who left her husband on these grounds, because he considered that it would be her own fault that she had not succeeded in pleasing him!

"The artificial distinction conferred by society on the married

woman as compared with the unmarried, combined with the difficulty of qualifying themselves for other professions, is, of course, the great inducement to marriage with the majority of women, as very many women, who do not care for domestic life, would greatly prefer independence and liberty. But they marry because society expects it of them, and tempts them with the promise of its favors.

"The unmarried woman who is deserted by her lover has, of course, always been a scapegoat in the eyes of society, and it is only since George Eliot took up her cause that it has become the fashion to interest ourselves in her. But here I must make a small exception, as there are several very pathetic Scotch and French ballads descriptive of her sorrows. And the most eloquent of these, 'Ye Banks and Braes of Bonnie Doon,' was written by a man. . . . That such a woman, having become an outcast through the fault of a man, should be restored to her place in society by receiving the name of the villain who has injured her, is, I think, the most revolting of the principles which have been evolved from the marriage system. A perfect instance of the absurdity of this rule is 'My Little Girl,' by Walter Besant. The heroine has been deceived by a false marriage and deserted. Her betrayer is then ordered to marry her by another woman, who is supposed to be perfect. *They separate directly the ceremony is over.* Note this: the man was not worthy to live with her; and yet it was only by his deigning to confer his name on her that she could regain her self-respect and the respect of others! What a miserable, poor-spirited creature must a woman be who could submit to such a ceremony! But the absurdest part of the story has yet to come; for the poor villain has to be killed off in order to leave the girl at liberty to marry a man who is worthy of her! We see the same principle illustrated in 'The Vicar of Wakefield,' tho not so fully.

"But now those women who dare to make complaint of existing social institutions are told that they wish to overthrow morality and order, and introduce a state of chaos. The question is, Are we living just now in a state of morality and order? Are there no social abuses that need to be rooted up and done away with? Are there no social laws that press unjustly on the hitherto silent part of the community? Now that so many complaints have been made, all these questions ought to be considered. As women have, on the whole, obediently conformed to the character which was required of them for six thousand years or so, I think that now that they have begun to announce publicly that they have opinions of their own, they are due, at the very least, a fair hearing."

WHAT RUSSIAN CIVILIZATION AMOUNTS TO.

IN some respects Russia is justly regarded as one of the most progressive nations in the world. From a scientific and literary point of view, she is recognized as belonging in the first rank. But how far her civilization has penetrated the masses is a question which seldom receives so frank and striking an answer as that given by one of the oldest and most respected Russian publicists and critics, Skabichevsky, in an article in the *Novosti*, St. Petersburg. In reviewing a remarkable tale entitled "Murder," which depicts the barbarity of certain classes of the population, he says:

"A most singular and startling impression is produced by our beloved fatherland, owing to its sharp contrasts. On the one hand, there passes before our eyes the brilliant procession of European civilization: proud, tall buildings are being erected everywhere; electric lights, railroads, modern steamers, exhibitions, fairs, gardens, grand opera, symphonic concerts in abundance; professors in the universities teach us the last word of modern science, and literature keeps us informed of the latest achievements in all departments of research. Wonderful products of art, in all its forms, given to the world by Russian artists amaze Europe and compel imitation. And when one of our leading sociologists, writing in a prominent periodical and claiming to guide the younger generation, tells us that 'we' have outgrown the metaphysical stage of intellectual development and entered upon the sober, positivist period of existence, or that it is high time we should cease to wallow in the mire of sentimental peasantism, or that the time has come when we most seriously con-

sider the application to Russia of the profound truths of the Marxian political economy, one might really be led to think that, when he says 'we,' he means the entire Russian people, or at least the whole intelligent part of the population. Yet what is the truth of the matter? Well, just get on board the railway train at any station and travel about fifteen miles in either direction. You are at once surrounded and enveloped by a moral fog of ignorance, savagery, and brutality. You find the utter absence of the most elementary signs of even such a degree of civilization as prevailed in Europe in the early part of the Middle Ages. Talk about art, science, culture, and philosophy! Why, you can find no place to get a meal or pass a night; you are actually in danger of being devoured by wolves or freezing to death. There is neither the spirit of civilization nor its external manifestations. I can not refrain from bitter laughter when people gravely discuss the dominance of this or that political philosophy in our country. Why, in the very next house, perhaps, human sacrifices are offered up."

Empress Josephine's Extravagance.—"Throughout the late summer and autumn of 1807 the imperial court was more stately than ever before. The old nobility became assiduous in their attendance, and, as one of the Empress's ladies-in-waiting is said to have remarked, the court 'received good company.' On his return Napoleon had found Josephine's extravagance to be as unbounded as ever; but he could not well complain, because, altho for the most part frugal himself, he had this time encouraged lavishness in his family. Still, it was not agreeable to have dressmakers' bills flung into his carriage when driving in state with his consort, and on one occasion he sent an unprincipled but clever milliner to the prison of Bicêtre for having disobeyed his orders in furnishing her wares to the Empress at exorbitant prices. The person was so indispensable to the court ladies, however, that they crowded her cell, and she was soon released. At St. Cloud, Malmaison, the Tuileries, and Fontainebleau the social vices of courts began to appear; but they were sternly repressed, especially high play. By way of contrast, the city of Paris was at that very moment debauched by a profusion of gambling-hells and houses of prostitution licensed at an enormous figure by Fouché, and producing great revenues for the secret police. The gorgeous state uniforms of the marshals, the rich and elegant costumes of the ladies, the bespangled and begilt coats of the household, dancing, theatricals, concerts, and excursions—all these elements should have combined to create brilliancy and gayety in the imperial circle, but they did not."—*Life of Napoleon*, by Prof. Sloane, in the *March Century*.

Spider-Farming.—"According to *Le Figaro* (February 5) there exists "not only in the United States, the land of all eccentricity, but in Germany, in Italy, and even in France," a flourishing and remarkable industry—spider farming. "The great center is at Philadelphia, where a Frenchman, M. Grantaire, has a farm that contains 10,000 spiders of all kinds." The purpose of this curious industry is as follows: "These insects are sold for 50 francs [\$10] a hundred to certain wine merchants, more ingenious than honest, who leave them in their cellars; at the end of two or three months their bottles are covered with innumerable cobwebs, which, as we all know, is to the eyes of the uninstructed, if not a seal of authenticity, at least an evident mark of age."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST*.

CORRESPONDENTS' CORNER.

A Correction.

To the Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:—

In your issue of December 21, under the caption, "Amusements and the Churches," you gave a quotation from *The Northwestern Christian Advocate*, the last sentence of which is as follows: "A man of rather high rank in the early church said he was willing to catch men even with guile if need be." If the allusion is to the Apostle Paul's statement, made to the Corinthians, 2 Epistle xii. 16, "That being crafty, I caught you with guile," which I think is evident, I unhesitatingly pronounce it erroneous. This is not the apostle's language vindicating his course, but that of his enemies charging trickery and conduct upon him unworthy of an ambassador of Christ. Instead of sanctioning such a course, he is repudiating it, and clearing himself from all such insinuations. This is evidently the meaning, as sustained by the subsequent context. See 2 Cor. i. 12, iv. 2, and x. 2 and 3, delineating the true character and conduct of the apostle.

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BUSINESS SITUATION.

The General State of Trade.

General trade began the week relatively less favorably, but with the change from high winds and extreme cold, which checked trading, to milder weather, increased purchases and brighter prospects for business have appeared.

Unfavorable conditions previously reported are continued, but they are less numerous than those pointing to improvement. Conspicuous among them is continued depression in the woolen and cotton goods manufacturing industries. Trade with manufacturers in those lines is very dull, some cotton mills running on half time. Makers of woolen goods report spring trade over, fall trade not yet begun, and much men's-wear woolen machinery idle. Iron and steel have had an unsatisfactory demand, and prices of billets and Southern pig are shaded. There are also reductions in quotations for cotton, print cloths, petroleum, hides, and for wheat, Indian corn and oats. Mercantile collections are generally unsatisfactory, notably at Chicago, where they are more complained of than for a year past.

The distribution of general merchandise is fairly satisfactory at the South, and least favorably regarded East and North. Relatively the most active demand is prevalent in the territory of which Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Paul, and Minneapolis are leading supply-centers. Rains in Oklahoma and snow in Kansas have stimulated trade, as has the free movement of Indian corn from first hands in Nebraska. Interior merchants South have met nearby needs, and Baltimore travelers report sales throughout South Atlantic coast and Gulf States satisfactory. Relatively the most favorable Southern trade reports come from Jacksonville, but Galveston says general business is quiet and collections are unsatisfactory.

Trade on the Pacific coast, while relatively good on the whole, is smaller than a week ago.

Business failures throughout the country num-

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Space costs too much to give particulars here—sent free on request; every Bible student is interested. JOHN B. ALDEN, Publisher, New York. Mention this paper.

ber 270 this week, against 271 last week, thus maintaining the improvement shown for nearly a month. The total in the corresponding week a year ago was 252; in the like week of 1894 it was 233, and in 1893, 221.

February bank clearings reflect activity at the banks as a result of the bond issue and also the inclusion of one more business day in February, except in five States. Increases over last year are more numerous than for months past, and the percentage of gain in the aggregate for February is larger than that for January. Total February clearings at 68 cities aggregate \$4,083,486,955, a decrease from the January total this year of 10.8 per cent., but an increase over the February total, 1895, of 20.3 per cent., and over February, 1894 (the smallest monthly total for ten years), of 28 per cent. Compared with February, 1893, just before the panic, the decrease last month was 19 per cent. The February gain at New York over last year is 27 per cent., but outside of New York the gain is less than 12 per cent. Among large cities showing gains are Minneapolis, 58 per cent., New Orleans 42, Cleveland 34, Baltimore 29, Pittsburgh 26, and Omaha 23 per cent. The heaviest February decrease this year among the larger cities is that reported by Cincinnati, 8.2 per cent.

The falling-off in the world's supply of available wheat during February, about 6,000,000 bushels, appears disappointing, inasmuch as the February decrease for 1895 was 9,000,000 bushels; but it will be recalled that in the corresponding month of 1894 American, Canadian, European, and afloat stocks increased 180,000 bushels, and in February, 1893, 100,000 bushels. In the United States and Canada, both coasts, the February decrease of available wheat supplies was 4,647,000 bushels, which is not bullish in the face of a decrease of 9,489,000 bushels in February last year, but is contrasted with the 3,587,000 bushels decrease in February, 1894.

While the price movement is not wholly favorable to the producer, there are noteworthy advances, nails and iron beams and even steel billets at Chicago, zinc and lard and coffee, while prices of wheat flour, pork, and sugar remain unchanged. But the week's clearings are significant. The total for the country for six business days ending with March 5 is \$1,062,000,000, an increase of 16 per cent. over last week, 6 per cent. over the corresponding week one year ago, and 13 per cent. more than for the first week of March, 1894. Compared with the large aggregate of clearings in the like week of 1893, this week's total shows a decline of only 18 per cent., and of only 16 per cent. compared with the corresponding total in 1892, it actually being one half of 1 per cent. larger than the total in the first week of March, 1891.—*Bradstreet's*, March 7.

CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess-Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Solution of Problems.

No. 122.

- | | |
|--------------|------------------|
| 1. Kt-B 6 | 2. B x P, mate |
| 1. K x Kt | 2. P-B 4, mate |
| 1. P x Kt | 2. Q-Q B 3, mate |
| 1. Q-B 4 | 2. Kt x Q, mate |
| 1. Q-Kt 5 | 2. Kt-Q 7, mate |
| 1. Any other | |

Correct solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; Prof. C. D. Schmitt, University of Tennessee; Prof. E. Hertzberg, Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn; the Revs. E. M. McMillen, Lebanon, Ky., E. P. Skyles, Berlin, Pa., and Alfred H. Henry, Peotone, Ill.; J. E. S. West Point, Miss.; E. P. Dargan, Louisville; G. W. Getter, Ellerton, O.; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; P. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C.; W. G. Donnan, Independence, Ia.; H. Ketcham, Vergennes, Vt.; A. J. Burnett, Grand Rapids, Mich.; C. F. Putney, Independence, Ia.; R. R. R.; Charles Porter, Lamberton, Minn.; H. J. Hutson, Rochester, N. Y.; A. S. Rachal, Lynchburg, Va.; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; J. H. Witte, Portland, Ore.; Dr. A. Olympia, Wash.; Geo. C. Page, Cambridgeport, Mass.; J. A. Lejeune, Norfolk; J. N. Chandler, Des Moines; F. B. Osgood, North Conway, N. H.; Chas. W. Cooper, Allegheny, Pa.

No. 123.

- | | | |
|-----------|---------------------|------------------|
| 1. Kt-Q 6 | 2. Q x P ch | 3. Q-Q 5, mate |
| 1. P x Kt | 2. K-B 5 | 3. Kt-B 8, mate |
| 1. K-B 4 | 2. Q-K 5 ch | 3. Q-Q 2, mate |
| 1. B x P | 2. K-Kt 3 | 3. Q-B 2, mate |
| 1. Kt x P | 2. R-Q 3 ch | 3. Kt-B 4, mate |
| 1. P-Kt 6 | 2. K x R | 3. Q-Q 2, mate |
| | 2. K-B 4 | 3. Q-R 8, mate |
| | 2. Q-B 2 ch | 3. Kt-Kt 5, mate |
| | 2. K-K 4 | |
| | 2. R-Q B 3 | |
| | 2. K x R | |
| | 2. Kt-B 2 or P x Kt | |
| | 2. Any other | |

Correct solution received from M. W. H.; Prof.

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It not only gives the patient a new lease of life, but cures and relieves many of the following diseases which have been pronounced incurable by leading oculists: Cataracts, Scars, Films, Paralysis, Glaucoma, Amaurosis, Atrophy of the Optic Nerve, Detached Retina, Weeping Eyes, Tumors, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Eyes, Granulated Eyelids and all diseases of a chronic nature. **EVERYBODY** should read our pamphlet, which is sent free to any address. It gives the cause of failing eyesight and diseased eyes, how prevented and cured at our Sanitarium or by mail. Address



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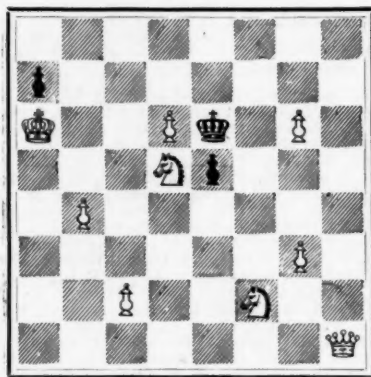
A correspondent desires to know the meaning of "sui-mate" in Chess. It is a species of *sui-cide*, i.e., you compel the other fellow to kill (mate) you. A specimen is given in this number (problem 130).

Problem 129.

BY HUGO TOSCANI.

Black—Three Pieces.

K on K 3, Ps on K 4 and Q R 2.



White—Nine Pieces.

K on Q R 6; Q on K R sq; Kts on K B 2 and Q 5; Ps on K Kt 3 and 6, Q 6, Q B 2, Q Kt 4. White mates in three moves.

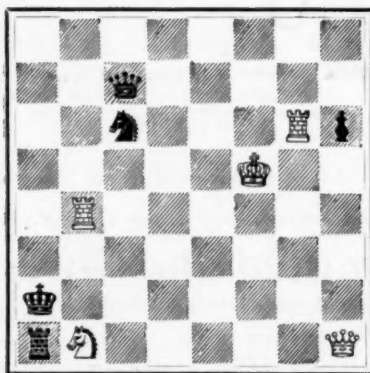
Problem 130.

A RETRACTOR SUI-MATE.

BY EMIL HOFFMAN for New York State Chess Association.

Black—Five Pieces.

K on Q R 7; Q on Q B 2; Kt on Q B 3; R on Q R 8; P on K R 3.



White—Five Pieces.

K on K B 5; Q on K R sq; Kt on Q Kt sq; Rs on K Kt 6 and Q Kt 4.

White retracts his last move and forces Black to mate him in two moves.

This is a most beautiful and difficult problem. You will appreciate it when you find the solution.

"Macbeth" means toughness of glass, when applied to lamp-chimneys; perfection of draft besides, if you get the Number made for your lamp.

Let us send you the Index.

Geo A Macbeth Co

Pittsburgh Pa

The United States Championship Match.

In the United States championship match the score at time of going to press was as follows: Showalter, 3; Kemeny, 1; Drawn, 1.

FIRST GAME.

Petroff Defense.

SHOWALTER. White.	KEMENY. Black.	SHOWALTER. White.	KEMENY. Black.
1 P-K 4	P-K 4	44 B-Kt 6	Q-Q 4
2 Kt-K B 3	Kt-K B 3	45 Q-Q 2	Q-B 5
3 P-Q 4	P-Q 4	46 K-R 2	Q-B 8
4 Q-P x P	Kt x P	47 Q x Q P	R-Q 2
5 B-Q 3	P-K B 4	48 Q-B 5 ch	Q x Q
6 Castles	B-K 2	49 P x Q	R-Q B 2
7 P-Q B 4	P-Q B 3	50 B-Kt 5	K-Kt 2
8 Q-B 2	Castles	51 B-R 5	R x P
9 P x P	P x P	52 B x P	R-B 6
10 Kt-Q B 3	Kt x Kt	53 B-B 3	R x P
11 Q x Kt	Kt-Q B 3	54 B-Kt 5	K-Kt 3
12 P-Q R 3	B-K 3	55 B-B 6	R x B
13 P-Q Kt 4	R-Q B sq	56 P x R	K-B 4
14 Q-Q 2	P-Q R 3	57 K-Kt 3	B-B 2
15 B-Kt 2	Q-K sq	58 P-B 4	B-R 4
16 Q-R-B sq	Q-B 2	59 B-K 7	B-K sq
17 R-B 2	K-R-Q sq	60 B-R 3	B-R 4
18 K-K-B sq	R-R sq	61 B-B sq	B-K sq
19 Kt-Q 4	Kt x Kt	62 B-Q 2	B-R 4
20 B x Kt	Q-R-B sq	63 B-B sq	B-K sq
21 B-Kt 6	R x R	64 K-B 3	B-R 4 ch
22 Q x R	R-K B sq	65 K-K 3	B-K sq
23 P-B 4	P-Kt 4	66 K-Q 4	K-K 3
24 Q-Q 2	P x P	67 K-B 5	B-R 4
25 Q x P	Q-Kt 3	68 K-B 6	B-K ch
26 R-B 7	B-Q sq	69 K-B 7	B-Kt 3
27 R x P	B-B sq	70 K-Q 8	B-R 4
28 B x B	B x R	71 B-K 3	B-B 2
29 B-K 7	R-B 2	72 B-B 2	B-R 4
30 B-B 6	B-B sq	73 B-Kt 3	B-B 2
31 Q-Q 4	Q-Kt 5	74 P-B 5 ch	K x P
32 Q-B 2	P-B 5	75 K-K 7	B-R 7
33 B-K 2	Q-Q 2	76 P-R 4	B-B 5
34 B-B 3	Q-R 2 ch	77 K-B 3	K-Kt 3
35 K-B sq	B-K 3	78 B-B 4	B-Kt 6
36 Q-B 6	Q-Q 3	79 K-K 7	K-B 4
37 Q x K P	R-B sq	80 P-R 5	B-B 7
38 P-R 3	R-Q B sq	81 P-K 6	B-Kt 6
39 K-Kt sq	P-Q 5	82 P-R 6	K-Kt 3
40 Q-Q 3	B-B 4	83 K-Q 7	B-B 7
41 B-Q 5 ch	K-B sq	84 P-K 7	B-R 6 ch
42 B-K 4	B-K 3	85 K-Q 8	K-B 2
43 B x P	R-B 2	86 B-K 5	Resigns.

Only five persons, M. W. H., the Rev. E. M. McMillen, J. K. Proudft, Kansas City, Kan., Dr. A., Olympia, Wash., and Mrs. S. H. Wright, Tate, Ga., sent solution of end-game No. 118. K-B 4 will force a win for White, if he plays correctly.

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St. Petersburg Games. FOURTH ROUND—SECOND GAME.

Evans Gambit.

A game in which it will be agreed that the chief *kudos* belongs to the loser.

TSCHIGORIN. White.	STEINITZ. Black.	TSCHIGORIN. White.	STEINITZ. Black.
1 P-K 4	P-K 4	14 P x Kt (f) P x B	
2 Kt-K B 4	Kt-Q B 3	15 P x P (g) R-K Kt sq	
3 B-B 4	B-B 4	16 Q-R 4 (h) R x P	
4 P-Q Kt 4 (a) B x Kt P		17 Q-B 6 (i) R-K Kt sq	
5 P-B 3	B-R 4	18 B-Kt 2 (j) R-Kt 3! (k)	
6 Castles	P-Q 3	19 Kt-B 3	B x Kt
7 P-Q 4	P x P	20 Q x B	Castles
8 P x P	Kt-B 3	21 K R-Qsq	Q-R 4
9 P-K 5 (b) P x P		22 Q R-Bsq	Q R-Kt sq
10 B-R 3 (c) B-K 3		23 P-Kt 3	B-Kt 5
11 B-Kt 5	Q-Q 4	24 R-Q 3 (l) R-R 3 (m)	
12 Q-R 4	B-Q 2 (d)	25 Kt-R 4	Q x Kt (n)
13 P x P	P-Q R 3 (e)	26 P x Q	Resigns.

(Notes by Dr. Pollock in *The British Chess Magazine*.)

(a) It is noteworthy that Mr. Tschigorin's opponents in this tournament are men who generally

accept the Evans Gambit, and that each of them has a very peculiar system of defense.

(b) B-R 4 (threatening to win a piece by P-Q 5) would be adequately met by B-Q 2 (for if Kt x P or P-Q R 3; 10 B-Q 5) and if then 10 P-Q 5, Kt-K 4; 11 Q-K B sq, Kt x B; 12 Q-B 3, P-Q Kt 4, with a fairly safe game.

(c) A much better move at this point appears to lie in Q-Kt 3, especially in consideration of the sequel of 10 B-R 3. The latter move, presuming the defense is accurate, will be found to lead to a kind of game in which White never gets a chance to develop his Q Kt favorably.

(d) Diverging from the Hastings track, where Black Castled. Tschigorin appears to have stated earlier in the pending tournament that he feared most 12...., Kt-Q sq, which however does not seem at all the best for Black.

(e) Certainly very well played, altho the only alternative, 13...., Kt x P, would have given

White twice the attack, commencing with 14 Q x B, Kt x Kt ch!; 15 P x Kt, Q x B; 16 Q x B P.

(f) After 14 B x Kt, B x B; 15 Q-R 4, Kt-Kt sq, it is not easy for White to continue the attack, on account of the difficulty of playing out his Q Kt.

(g) *The Daily News* points out that here 15 Kt-B 3 would be best met by P x Q; 16 Kt x Q, P-K Kt 3.

(h) Whereas if now 16 Kt-B 3, the *coup juste* would be Q x Kt instead.

(i) With a view to Kt-Q B 3, as well as to guard the K Kt, now threatened by the Queen. If 17 Q-R 6, R-K Kt sq; 18 Q x P, Castles.

(j) If 18 Kt-B 3, B x Kt; 19 Q x B, P-Kt 5; with the better game, as White dare not take with B on account of 20...., Kt x B; 21 Q x Kt, Q x Kt.

(k) The object of this timely and clever move is to Castle, after which Black ought certainly to win. If 19 Q-R 8 ch, K-K 2; 20 Q x R, Q x Kt; 21 B-R 3 ch, P-Kt 5; 22 R-K sq ch, B-K 3; 23 P-Kt 3, P x B, and must win.

(l) White has certainly done the utmost he could do since what might be called the laying of the foundation, ending with his 10th move, unless he and the annotators have overlooked something lying immediately after that move. The glaring error in his plan appears to be the non-provision

You have not read this before!

The "Pass-It-On-Society."

Probably many of our readers have already heard of this society and its work. It was started on a suggestion made by the Rev. J. M. Farrar, D.D., of Brooklyn, who writes, on February 8, 1895: "My Dear Sir: Booth's Pocket Inhaler works like a charm. The first inhalation gave relief. It is a blessing to humanity, and I am sorry it is not better known. I add my name to the 'Pass-It-On-Society.'" On December 5, 1895 (ten months later), Dr. Farrar writes: "I believe it is a real blessing to the afflicted." If you are suffering with **Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrhal Deafness, Hay Fever, Rose Cold**, or any similar disease of the respiratory organs, send for **HYOMEI**, the new and wonderful *Australian "Dry-Air" treatment* comprised in

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Your friend would not "pass-it-on" to you unless convinced of its merit. In **ASTHMA** Hyomei gives instant relief, stops the cough, the wheezing and gasping, and makes breathing easy in a few moments time. In **CATARRH** it removes the offensive accumulations, clears the head, removes catarrhal deafness and purifies the breath. It cures **BRONCHITIS** permanently and robs **CROUP** of its terrors.

HOW THE "PASS-IT-ON-SOCIETY" GROWS.

Griffin, Ga., July 8, 1895.

Like Dr. Farrar, I want to join the "Pass-It-On-Society." I am so grateful for the good results that I have received from the use of Hyomei, and I have already spoken of it to a number of my friends.

C. I. STACY, Sec'y Y. M. C. A.

Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 21, 1895.

In thirty years' experience in the practice of medicine I have never given my name in support of a proprietary remedy, until I met with Hyomei, which I endorse with all my heart (professional ethics to the contrary notwithstanding). Since testing Hyomei in Laryngitis, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, Hay Fever, I believe in it for myself, for what it has done, and I gladly add my name to the "Pass-It-On-Society."

S. H. MORRIS, M.D., 153 Franklin St.

P. S.—You are at liberty to use this as you may deem best.

Pass Christian, Miss.

I have been a sufferer from Catarrh and Bronchitis ever since last August; my pastor, Rev. O. W. Flowers, advised me to try your remedy. He has been using one of your Pocket Inhalers ever since last Spring, and has derived much benefit from it.

MISS BERTHA B. STEWARD, Harrison County.

HYOMEI is a purely vegetable antiseptic, and destroys the germs and microbes which cause diseases of the respiratory organs.

The air, thoroughly charged with Hyomei, is inhaled through the Pocket Inhaler at the mouth, and, after permeating the minutest air cells, is slowly exhaled through the nose. It is aromatic, delightful to inhale, and gives immediate relief. It stops all spasmodic coughing instantly, clears the voice, expands the lungs, and increases the breathing capacity.

Pocket Inhaler Outfit, Complete, by Mail, \$1.00, consisting of pocket inhaler (made of deodorized hard rubber, beautifully polished), a bottle of Hyomei, a dropper, and full directions for using. If you are still skeptical, send me your address, and my pamphlet shall prove that Hyomei does cure. Consultation and trial treatment free at my office.

Hyomei Balm.—An antiseptic skin food for weak chests, burns, scalds, chapped lips, rough hands, frost bites, eczema, etc. Nothing has been discovered so effective for the purposes named. Price by mail, 50 cents.

New York, Feb. 1, 1895.

I have been troubled with Bronchitis for about four years. No medicine helped me. About two weeks ago I tried one of your Pocket Inhalers, which gave me immediate relief. Sunday evening our pastor, the Rev. Dr. Farrar, spoke with great difficulty, apparently from a heavy cold settled in his chest. I sent him one of your Pocket Inhalers. I inclose his reply.

HALSEY FITCH, 170-172 Chambers Street.
(Dr. Farrar's reply is given above).

Greensboro, Ala., Sept. 15, 1895.

Your Hyomei cured me of Catarrh after other remedies failed; will add my name to the "Pass-It-On-Society."

Yours truly,

W. M. SEAY.

New York, Sept. 20, 1895.

I take pleasure in adding my name to the long list of those whose lives have been made happier by the use of Hyomei. It is not only an instant relief to Catarrh sufferers, but will cure this disease entirely. I have been the instrument of inducing many friends and acquaintances to seek relief through its use. I have yet to learn of one who has not been benefited. I want to "pass-it-on."

A. G. THOMPSON, 33 Wall Street.

AMERICAN UNION LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, 44, 46, 48, Cedar St., New York, February 19, 1896.

Please find enclosed one dollar for which send one Pocket Inhaler Outfit to my friend, D. S. Walton, 134 Franklin St., City. It has done me so much good that I never cease recommending it to my friends and as you know have bought as many as 12 or 15 which I have given to personal friends, and have influenced more than twice this number to buy them, and I have yet to meet one who has not thanked me for recommending it. It has completely cured my little daughter of Catarrh, from which she has been suffering for years.

Very truly yours,

J. S. NUGENT (Treasurer).

Albany, N. Y., July 3, 1895.

I will tell you candidly your remedy has given me more relief from my Asthma than anything I have used, and really I have been so enthusiastic over it that I have made a great many converts, not only in Albany, but West Troy. The effect Hyomei has on me is very pleasant; when I am oppressed for breath, I inhale a short time, and the great desire to cough is gone. The little Inhaler is my constant companion.

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Our readers will confer a favor by *always* mentioning THE LITERARY DIGEST when writing to Mr. Booth.

for the development of his Q Kt, glaring, inasmuch as every player of the Evans Gambit knows how many a likely attack fails from this cause when Black has retreated his K B to Q R 4 and left it there.

(m) This move should clearly have been preceded by B x Kt, when Black's road to victory would have been a smooth one.

(n) This is a blunder of the kind not infrequent in Mr. Steinitz's games, the kind that seems to attend the extraordinary mental application necessary for evolving entirely new lines of play in difficult openings. The sacrifice would have been quite correct were the K R still at Kt 3. 25..... P-Kt 5 or B-Q 7 followed by B-B 5 would have preserved White's winning superiority.

Current Events.

Monday, March 2.

A bill authorizing increase of the enforce of the navy passes unanimously in the Senate. . . . The House passes resolutions in favor of according the Cubans belligerent rights and declaring in favor of intervention to protect American interests by a vote of 263 to 17. . . . The President sends to the Senate the following nominations: Commodore T. O. Selfridge, to be a Rear Admiral; Medical Inspector, T. N. Penrose, to be a Medical Director. . . . Justice Harlan, speaking for the United States Supreme Court, gives a decision for the estate of the late Senator, Leland Sanford. . . . The official report of the Treasury shows a deficit of \$18,000,000.

Spain sends an apology for the attack on the United States Consulate at Barcelona. . . . Spanish mobs of students seek to attack the American Legation in Madrid and Consulate in Barcelona. . . . It is stated that Russia has asked Turkey to expel all English and American missionaries from Asia Minor.

Tuesday, March 3.

President Cleveland presides at a mass-meeting in Carnegie Hall in aid of Presbyterian Home Missions. . . . The story that Nansen reached the North Pole is reiterated by a Russian merchant in Ust Yansk.

The report of the defeat of the Italian Army in Abyssinia is confirmed; General Baratieri was wounded; two generals and 3,000 troops were killed. The news of the defeat caused a ministerial crisis in Italy. . . . Nicaragua and Costa Rica are settling their boundary dispute on lines laid down by President Cleveland. . . . An enthusiastic meeting is held in London for the purpose of endorsing the scheme for a permanent Anglo-American arbitration court.

Wednesday, March 4.

The Senate disagrees to the House substitute for the Senate concurrent resolution as to Cuba, and a conference with the House is requested, the Senate conferees being Senators Sherman, Morgan, and Lodge. . . . Judges Gilbert and Hanford, in Seattle, refuse to grant the application of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of New York, for the removal of Andrew E. Burleigh as Receiver of the Northern Pacific Railroad. . . . Captain Charles Hamilton Grant resigns from the service of the American Line, and the *New York* sailed under the command of Captain Watkins. . . . Governor Greenhalge, of Massachusetts, dies at his home in Lowell, aged 54 years. . . . The Greater New York bill is amended and a charter will be reported Feb. 1, 1897. . . . J. Pierpont Morgan obtains absolute control of the bankrupt Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

General Baratieri's report of the defeat in Abyssinia is received in Rome; the Italian loss is now placed at 5,000. . . . Spanish opinion against the United States is still much inflamed and order is preserved with considerable difficulty. . . . It is asserted that Spain is in communication with several European Ministers, with a view to securing their agreement to a joint protest in the event of President Cleveland declaring the belligerency of Cuba. . . . A dispatch received in Madrid says a notice has been posted secretly in Havana stating that President Cleveland has approved of the action of Congress with reference to Cuba.

Thursday, March 5.

There is a brief discussion on the Cuban situation in the Senate. . . . Mr. Mitchell finished his argument in the Dupont election case. . . . Representative Hartman, of Montana, in the House denounces the remarks made by President Cleveland at the Presbyterian Home Mission meeting in New York regarding the need of missions in the West. . . . President Cleveland wants more facts about the condition of affairs in Cuba before acting. . . . A bill is introduced in the Senate by Mr. Elkins imposing an additional duty of 10 per cent. on articles imported in vessels other than American, to take effect fifteen months after the passage of the bill. . . . Roger Wolcott formerly assumes the

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Governorship of Massachusetts, owing to the death of Governor Greenhalge.

Signor Crispi announces the resignation of the Italian Cabinet in the Chamber; great excitement prevails throughout the peninsula. . . . It is stated that the French Ambassador at Madrid submitted proposals for a large loan and the support of France on the Cuban question in return for commercial concessions by Spain and her promise that she will not contract other alliances. Prime Minister Canovas del Castillo conferred with the Opposition, and it is said that a loan has been arranged. . . . Advances from Havana are that the merchants of Cienfuegos have canceled their American orders in retaliation of the action of Congress.

Friday, March 6.

The House passes the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill with the amendment abolishing fees for United States district attorneys and marshals. . . . The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court affirms the judgment for \$40,000 in the case of William R. Laidlaw against Russell Sage. . . . The Treasury gold reserve at close of business stands at \$123,946,290. . . . The United States Secret Service officers in New York city arrest three persons and seize a plant for counterfeiting two-dollar silver certificates which they were operating. . . . There is a renewal of riotous demonstrations in Rome against the Government. . . . The Socialists issue a manifesto, urging the people to insist upon the Government recalling the troops from Abyssinia. It is asserted that King Humbert has declared that he would sooner abdicate the throne of Italy than to abandon the province of Erythrea. . . . General Weyler has instructed the various military commanders to arrest no more Cubans for deportation.

Saturday, March 7.

In the House of Representatives, a Senate bill is passed authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to distribute the awards to exhibitors at the Columbian Fair. . . . Seventy-two members of the Jerusalem colony sail from Philadelphia for the Holy Land. . . . William C. Brockway, the counterfeiter, is sentenced to ten years' imprisonment, and to pay a fine of \$1,000 by Judge Green at Trenton. . . . The commission appointed by the Supreme Court to take testimony as to the rapid-transit problem in New York reports in favor of the route under Broadway.

Students in Cadiz make an attempt to attack the United States Consulate at that place but are driven off by the gendarmes.

Sunday, March 8.

Petitions bearing 100,000 signatures are received by the House Judiciary Committee favoring the joint resolution to put the name of the Deity in the Federal Constitution. . . . Ex-Congressman W. A. Burleigh dies at his home in Yankton, S. D. . . . The King of Spain is hanged in effigy in Chicago; students at Northwestern University tear up the Spanish flag. . . . The new religious movement headed by Mr. and Mrs. Ballington Booth is started in Cooper Union.

A mob in Valencia, Spain, on being prevented from holding an anti-American demonstration, exchange shots with the police. . . . A new Italian Ministry is announced with the Marquis di Rudini as Premier and probably Minister of the Interior. . . . Captain-General Weyler issues a proclamation giving the rebels fifteen days in which to surrender or be treated as bandits.

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